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GENERAL CROOK falls into line, and in a special order of Nov. 2, which we publish this week, appoints a Board to meet in Omaha in January next to formulate a plan for one month's field instruction for all the troops in the Department of the Platte during the summer of 1888.

In a private letter a well informed foreign correspondent says: "You may feel interested to know that there is truth in the telegraphic reports that China has just made a contract with the Messrs. Jardine for \$3,000,000 worth of war material. The amount however is exaggerated, being only perhaps one third that stated, and does not include small arms, but wholly for Krupp and other heavy guns and prismatic powder."

THE San Francisco Post says: "Admiral Porter wants promotion in the Navy to be faster, and he is right. It is disgraceful that the rank of rear admiral should be maintained only to receive the tottering commodores who are about to retire. If a war should break out our commodores are too old to command fleets and squadrons, and the experience of our captains would be lost, while commanders and lieutenant commanders who ought to have vessels of their own would be subordinates in ships commanded by men who ought to be commodores. Very much the same is true of the Army."

THE Rifle, alluding to the statement of one of our correspondents that the Massachusetts team at Chicago contained four professional experts, says: "Civilian riflemen are too much amused to be annoyed by this statement. We believe the question of what constitutes a professional rifleman has never been satisfactorily settled; but it is generally conceded that the United States troops of the Regular Army, whose business is very largely to shoot, whose opportunities to shoot and practice are far greater than all but one of the gentlemen mentioned, and who are regularly paid for this service, are approaching quite near the professional, much more so than those classed as such by the writer quoted."

CAPTAIN GEORGE E. POND, A. Q. M., was at Army Headquarters the early part of the week, bearing the detailed plans showing the location of buildings, erected and proposed, at the Cavalry and Artillery School, Fort Riley, Kansas. These plans contemplate laying out the cavalry and artillery barracks and other buildings at such an angle to each other that the quarters of the commanding officer will be located midway between the two divisions of the post. The cavalry portion of the post is separated from the artillery by a narrow ravine, up one side of which a branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad will be run. The artillery buildings now in course of construction will be ready for occupancy some time next fall. An additional appropriation will be asked this winter for the purpose of completing the post for the accommodation of a regiment of cavalry and five batteries of artillery as proposed. The plans were immediately approved by the Lieutenant-General, and Captain Pond left for a short visit to New York. He will return to the War Department some time next week to settle certain necessary details incident to the work of construction.

A WRITER in the *St. James' Gazette*, signing himself "K.," deliberately infers, from statements made by her commander, Lieutenant Adamson, that the loss of H. M. S. *Wasp* is probably due to the inefficiency of the two sub-lieutenants on board—Mr. A. W. Atkinson and the Hon. W. G. Fortescue. Further, "K." claims that this inefficiency is due to the present system of education, under which "schooling" takes the place of practical teaching. To this *Broad Arrow* answers that the fact is, the losses of H. M. ships have become so rare since the incriminated system established itself that if there were any reasoning at all in the matter—which there is not—it should tend the other way. Much more serious are the inferences that the ship had gone down at sea from defective design or structure. As "C." points out in the *St. James' Gazette* of Oct. 20, the *Rattler*, *Bramble*, *Lizard*, *Pigmy*, *Pheasant*, *Partridge*, *Plover*, *Pigeon*, and *Peacock* may be presumed to share any errors which showed themselves in the *Wasp*. All sorts of rumors are afloat. The *Wasp* is commented on. It is said that no sufficient supply of clearing scuppers was provided; that if they were sufficient in number and capacity of discharge, they were inefficient in character; that they being iron are mere copies of the old wooden clearing scuppers, and may not act in the same way. Attention is drawn to the upper and lower coal bunkers, and to the possible want of due stability when the lower bunkers were entirely empty and the upper entirely full. Some have drawn attention to the want of sail power, forgetting, however, that no question of this sort could affect a presumed loss under conditions when nothing but a storm stay-sail could be set. The want of sail power, combined with a broken down engine, might, where there is only one engine, account for delay in a voyage, but could not account for loss in a supposed typhoon.

THE English have been conducting experiments at Langston Harbor, Portsmouth, similar to those lately instituted by Admiral Luce at Newport. In this case the 20 knot English torpedo boats had the best of it, for the search-lights could not follow them, owing to the tremendous rapidity with which they crossed the plane of vision. As one after another boat passed up the entrance to the harbor without showing at the bow the light denoting its being "out of action," says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, the success of Captain Long's torpedo flotilla became apparent, and is generally acknowledged. At times he rushed in with a powerful flotilla; then retiring, he sent forward stealthily one boat, followed in quick succession by another and another. Hence the attack was a most fitful one, absolute silence reigning from time to time for a brief space. These experiments, as the same authority tells us, have demonstrated beyond a doubt the possibility of a successful attack by swift torpedo-boats upon a fortified harbor undefended by submarine mines, and they have equally clearly shown that a well-organized system of combined defence can be made practically unassailable. A dozen at least of the floating, or rather buoyed, mines were exploded by "contact." Imagine, says the *Gazette*, "the effect of a round dozen of contact-mines of this nature exploding amidst a hostile flotilla. The area of destruction would cover a quarter of a mile at least. And it must be borne in mind that these are only accidental factors in the system of defence. The actual field of 'observation mines' is, of course, worked from the firing-station

as each vessel reaches and passes over it." A comprehensive scheme for the defence by torpedoes of the whole of the vulnerable portions of the coastline of the United Kingdom is to be taken in hand at once and 30,000 men composed of Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers, are to be formed into a coast defence organization.

QUITE a flurry of excitement was occasioned the last of the week just passed in naval circles by telegraphic orders from the Navy Department to "stop all construction work on the *Boston* until further orders." Wiseacres began imagining all sorts of vain things to account for the unexpected order, until it became known that the question was one of dollars, the amount of money available for the *Boston* being but about half the sum estimated. Taking into account the delay in completing the principal battery of this ship, and the lack of funds with which to complete the work of fitting her for sea, it is not too much to say that the prospect of the *Boston* being at the Brooklyn Yard until warm weather next year is very good indeed. In the meantime the crew are being perfected in the drill and manipulation of the secondary battery by the aid of the two 6-inch rifles in position, while the officers are becoming familiar with the multitudinous novelties which the new cruiser presents in comparison with the wooden ships of the "old Navy." It is a great mistake to suppose that because a vessel is lying apparently idle at a Navy-yard, although in commission, that she is serving no valuable purpose as a war vessel. The real truth is that a man-of-war, whether in port or at sea, on a foreign station, or riding peacefully at anchor in a home port, is practically a defence to the country and a school for her officers and crew. "What is the good of a Navy when we don't expect a war?" is a question continually asked. If it were possible to evolve a navy from the materials of which it is composed, at the time it is required, and of the type needed, there would cease the necessity for a naval force, built of costly material by slow process of expensive labor, officered and manned by men expensively and slowly educated from boyhood through all the different stages to efficiency in the hour of battle. But no such conditions exist, and if a nation would protect its honor, the lives of its citizens abroad or at home, and the commerce upon which depends in great measure its prosperity, a navy, and a good navy, is of prime necessity. The actual life of the naval officer is one which if really understood by his brothers in civil life would not be accepted in exchange for the most subordinate position on shore.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN A. NICHOLSON, a member of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, died Friday, Oct. 28, and on Monday, Oct. 31, the Board of Directors authorized the payment of \$3,685.90 to his beneficiary and a cheque went off the next day. Nov. 1, Dr. George Arthur, a member of this association, was killed on the Norfolk and Western R. R., and on Saturday, Nov. 5, a cheque for \$3,682 was sent to his beneficiary. It can readily be seen by such instances as these that the association is not only prosperous but meets its obligations without any delay whatever. Every officer of the Navy in good health and under 45 years of age has it in his power to join this association and all those eligible ought certainly to join without delay. Three Naval officers who died quite recently were not members, and in one of these cases especially (for the sake of those left behind) this is much to be regretted.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN GEO. M. WHEELER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will spend the winter abroad.

CAPTAIN G. E. POND, U. S. A., of Fort Riley, Kas., is in New York City this week on a visit.

GENERAL J. C. TIDBALL, U. S. A., returned to Fort Monroe, Va., this week from a visit to Ohio.

CAPTAIN A. KAUTZ, U. S. N., and Mrs. Kautz sailed for Bremen on Saturday last on the steamer *Werra*.

CAPTAIN W. S. McCASKEY, 20th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Assiniboine, Montana, this week on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN G. S. ANDERSON, 6th U. S. Cavalry, rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., this week, from a short vacation.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. HUMPHREYS, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks, D. C., on Monday, on a short leave.

CAPTAIN G. F. BARSTOW, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., early in the week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT G. B. BACKUS, 1st U. S. Cavalry, has left Fort Buford, Dakota, to spend November and December on leave.

CAPTAIN J. M. MARSHALL, U. S. A., has joined at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and finds his new post and duties quite agreeable.

CAPTAIN JOHN SIMPSON, U. S. A., accompanied by his chief clerk, Mr. A. C. Osterman, has arrived in Omaha from San Antonio.

GENERAL JAMES OAKES, U. S. A., lately in Pittsburgh, was a guest at the Sturtevant House, New York City, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT J. C. BUSH, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned in Washington this week, his address while there being 916 Massachusetts Avenue.

ASST. SURG. WALTER WHITNEY, U. S. A., has taken temporary charge of the health of the troops encamped in the vicinity of Denver, Colorado.

CAPTAIN J. W. PULLMAN, U. S. A., has arrived in Santa Fe, N. M., and taken over the duties of district and disbursing quartermaster at that station.

LIEUTENANT W. H. HAY, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has arrived in the North from Texas, to be married on Thursday next at Easton, Md., to Miss Edith Carman.

CAPTAIN JOHN EGAN, 4th U. S. Artillery, lately at Fort Adams, R. I., has joined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., and taken command of Battery C, of his regiment.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE ASA BIRD GARDINER, U. S. A., has been the recipient of numerous congratulations since his assignment to duty in the office of the Secretary of War.

LIEUTENANT W. A. NICHOLS, 23d U. S. Infantry, a recent arrival at Fort Brady, Mich., has taken over the duties of post, adjutant, ordnance officer and post treasurer.

COLONEL EUGENE A. CARE, 6th U. S. Cavalry, presided over a General Court Martial sitting this week at Fort Lowell, Arizona, for the trial of Lieut. C. R. Ward, 10th U. S. Cavalry.

CHAPLAIN DAVID KENDIG, U. S. A., reached his sixty-third birthday on Thursday of this week, a fact which was doubtless remembered by his many friends in and near San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL N. W. OSBORNE, 6th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Douglas, arrived at Fort Duchesne, Utah, this week, to preside over an important court-martial convoked there.

MAJOR C. W. FOSTER, U. S. A., paid a brief visit to Fort Leavenworth last week but afterwards returned to St. Louis to close business there before permanently entering upon duty at Fort Leavenworth.

GENERAL C. L. KILBURN, U. S. A., returned to Philadelphia early in the week from Penn Yan, N. Y., at which place the remains of his late father-in-law, the venerable Gideon Wolcott, were interred Nov. 4.

LIEUTENANT J. T. THOMPSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, a recent arrival at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., has by direction of the commandant, Major Sinclair, taken charge of the Adjutant's office and ordnance and signal matters.

It is expected that the monument to be erected in Savannah, to Sergeant William Jasper, the revolutionary hero, who lost his life in front of that city, October 8, 1779, will be in readiness for unveiling in February next.

GENERAL HAWLEY, U. S. Senator, has taken a pleasant and roomy house at Washington. After his marriage he and his bride will be guests of Mr. Charles Dudley Warner at Hartford before the opening of Congress.

CAPTAIN J. H. CALEF, 2d U. S. Artillery, after a long tour of duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, will shortly go with his battery to Jackson Barracks, New Orleans. Capt. W. P. Voss, 2d U. S. Artillery, now at Jackson Barracks, will then take his battery to Fort Monroe.

The death is announced of Baron Jules de Lesseps, younger brother of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. He was 78 years of age. The Baron succeeded his father on the death of the latter as representative of France in Tunis. The whole period during which they both filled that position stretched over 70 years.

COLONEL A. F. ROCKWELL, U. S. A., says the *Pioneer Press*, who has been formally installed as Chief Quartermaster, Department of Dakota, is a gentleman of culture and character, and is eminently fitted for the position to which he has been assigned. Experienced, capable, popular, he is receiving congratulations from all quarters.

GENERAL A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., leaves Fort Leavenworth in a few days on a trip to Mexico.

COLONEL J. S. CONRAD, U. S. A., visited friends in New York City, this week, locating at the Grand Hotel.

MAJOR W. H. HEUER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was expected to arrive in San Francisco this week.

COLONEL C. B. PENROSE, U. S. A., left St. Paul, this week, for his new station, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR MURRAY, U. S. A., General Merritt's new Judge Advocate has arrived at Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUTENANT T. R. RIVERS, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has arrived in Memphis, Tenn., and opened a recruiting rendezvous in that city.

MAJORS J. P. SANGER and A. C. M. Pennington, and Captain J. M. Ingalls, U. S. A., visited Philadelphia on Wednesday of this week.

LIEUTENANT W. H. CARTER, 6th U. S. Cavalry, has taken charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Newark, N. J., and finds his detail very agreeable.

SURGEON H. S. KILBOURNE, U. S. A., has been elected professor of military and operative surgery in the medical department of Willamette University.

MISS ELLA TYLER, daughter of Lieutenant W. W. Tyler, 13th U. S. Infantry, was married at Fort Bayard, N. M., Nov. 9, to Assistant Surgeon W. D. Dietz, U. S. Army.

CAPTAIN J. P. STORY, 4th U. S. Artillery, commandant of Fort Warren, Mass., visited Newport, R. I., on Tuesday and was an interested participant in Army and Navy manoeuvres of that day.

CAPTAIN H. O. PERLEY, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, left Fort Wayne, Mich., this week, for Chicago, to look after the health of the troops of the 6th U. S. Infantry encamped at Highwood.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT received a mysterious chemical package on Friday, which suggested the idea of an infernal machine, but which was proved to contain a powder for cleaning iron and steel, which the inventor desires to have introduced in the Army.

DR. Howard Forde Hansell, whose engagement to the daughter of Gen. Vogdes has been announced, is building a beautiful country seat at Bryn-Mawr, near Philadelphia, where he will reside after his return from a wedding tour in Europe next summer.

MAJOR GEORGE H. WEEKS, U. S. A., will assume charge next week of the Q. M. Depot in New York City, to enable Col. H. C. Hodges to go to Louisville, Ky., to take charge of the depot at Jeffersonville, Md. Colonel Hodges has made many friends in New York, and will be greatly missed here.

"An unfortunate mistake occurred in last week's edition," plaintively mutters a Custer County paper. "We referred to Mr. Takem, candidate for Sheriff on the opposition ticket, as a 'rough-hewn diamond.' It should have been 'ruffianly demon.' We trust our readers will forgive the mistake."

GENERAL W. P. CARLIN has appointed Lieutenant Carver Howland, Adjutant of the 4th U. S. Infantry, to succeed Lieutenant G. O. Webster, whose promotion to a captaincy is now not far distant. Lieut. Howland is an experienced officer of eleven years' service. The appointment takes him from Fort Spokane to Fort Sherman.

MRS. ARCHIBALD FORBES, daughter of Gen. M. C. Meigs, U. S. A., has, says the *Critic*, been the recipient of much social attention since her return home, although Mr. Forbes, while much better, is not able to go out a great deal. Mrs. Forbes is looking quite as handsome as of old, and is as rosy, plump and vigorous as the typical English matron.

COL. J. P. NICHOLSON writes to the *Philadelphia Weekly Press* answering the charge brought against Gen. Chas. Devens, by Gen. A. E. Lee, of intoxication at the battle of Chancellorsville. He says: "It is my province to know that whilst not a total abstainer Gen. Devens has never used whiskey during his life, and very, very seldom uses other spirituous liquors. This has been the rule of his life."

THE *Denver Republican*, referring to St. Luke's charity ball given recently in that city, says: "Denver had its first sprinkling of military society at the ball. Lieut. Barnhart, 18th Inf., who is stationed at Sheridan post, was present with his handsome young wife, and Lieut. Henry Clay, of Fort Russell, a grandson of the immortal Henry Clay, was also one of the many guests. Lieut. Clay is the guest of Judge and Mrs. J. C. Stallcup, whom he accompanied to the ball. Mrs. Green, a wealthy young widow from Leavenworth, Kan., was present."

A LONDON correspondent, referring to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the entrance of the Duke of Cambridge into the British Army, says: "Cousin George is now a big, burly, red-faced old man, with a bald head, big layers of fat depending over the collar of his coat, and a perfect George III. type of countenance. He is not unpopular personally, for he has many bluff, likeable traits, but as commander of the Army he has been the laughing stock of so many generations of English pressmen that not even their inherent flunkeyism now avails to give him a good send-off. Yet, distasteful as his supremacy over the Army is, the English would rather see it last indefinitely than have him leave only to make room for the Duke of Connaught."

THE *Vancouver Independent* of Nov. 2 says: "At Fort Spokane a son has been born to the wife of Lieut. Geo. E. French, 4th Infantry. The officers and ladies at Boise Barracks, with a few from the city, have formed an amateur dramatic association. The wife of Lieut. Sol. Sparrow, daughter of Capt. W. H. Boyle, 21st Infantry, who died at Fort Sidney Oct. 26th, was a great favorite with Vancouver people, and her death is sincerely mourned. Lieut. D. L. Brainard, 2d Cavalry, Fort Walla Walla, is engaged with the proof sheets of the *Lady Franklin* Bay Arctic expedition of 1881, and will go east soon on a mission connected with the publication of the report. Lieut. Brainard will be married in January, to Miss Anne Chase."

LIEUTENANT REDMOND TULLY, 25th U. S. Infantry was at Fort Leavenworth early in the week.

LIEUTENANT J. Y. F. BLAKE, 6th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Blake, have joined at Fort Wingate, N. M.

CAPTAIN F. C. GRUGAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, is North from Florida on a week's visit to friends in Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN L. E. CAMPBELL, U. S. A., left Fort Leavenworth this week for his new post of duty, Denver, Colorado.

CAPTAIN S. H. LINCOLN, 10th U. S. Infantry, leaves Fort Lyon, Col., in a few days for Columbus Barracks, O., for a tour of recruiting duty.

CAPTAIN F. D. GARRETTY, 17th Infantry, goes to St. Paul from Milwaukee for recruiting duty, his place at Milwaukee being taken by Capt. John Drum, 10th U. S. Infantry.

GENERAL HENRY L. ABBOT, Professors Cleveland Abbe and Asaph Hall, and many other distinguished scientists attended the sessions this week in New York city of the National Academy of Sciences.

GENERAL RUFUS SAXTON, U. S. A., who has been stationed at Louisville, Ky., since August, 1883, will shortly relinquish active duty and settle at Germantown, Pa., there to await retirement for age, October 19, 1888.

AMONG items of French military news, we learn that Gen. de Beaumont, who commands the cavalry of the 7th Army Corps, is coming to the United States to try and pick up horses in Missouri and Kentucky for the War Minister.

THE following Army Officers are registered at the War Department this week: Capt. G. A. Goodale, 23d Inf.; Capt. Geo. E. Pond, Q. M. D.; Capt. G. S. L. Ward, 23d Inf.; Maj. Theo. J. Eckerson, Retired; 1st Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf.; Capt. P. D. Vroom, 3d Cav.; Maj. Jos. W. Wham, Pay Dept.; Capt. Edward S. Meyer, retired.

THE late Major Mordecai, of North Carolina, says the *Atlanta Constitution*, met the Czar of Russia once and in the course of the conversation, which was carried on in French, addressed him as "Monseigneur." Turning to Gen. McClellan, the major said: "D—n the fellow; I called him mister." The Czar, with a smile, remarked: "Let us talk English; we can get along better." The North Carolinian didn't cuss the Czar any more during that interview.

It is understood that the vacancy on the limited retired list of the Army will be filled by the retirement of Lieut. Col. Charles A. Reynolds, Quartermaster's Department, whose application for retirement under the 30 years service act, has been pending since August last. It is rumored that 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Jones, 4th Art., has already been selected for the vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department which this will occasion, and that his appointment will be announced simultaneously with the retirement in order to relieve the President of pressure from other candidates.

MR. E. V. SMALLLEY in an article in the "Century Magazine" on Sugar-making in Louisiana credits the successful establishment of this industry to Etienne de Boré, a native of the Upper Mississippi Valley, carried by his parents when he was four years old to France, where he subsequently became a member of King Louis's Mousquetaire guard, a royal household troop to which only nobles could belong, and in which even private soldiers had the rank and pay of captain, while the commander was a lieutenant general. He married in 1771 a daughter of Destreham, ex-treasurer of Louisiana, whose dowry consisted in part of an estate lying six miles above Louisiana, in the ground covered by the Exhibition Park of 1884-5 and 1885-6.

COLONEL J. M. MOORE, U. S. A., says the *Pioneer Press*, is to leave St. Paul for St. Louis, much to the regret of everybody. He will be succeeded by Col. Rockwell. Col. Sullivan, who is as polished and agreeable a gentleman as he is a capable soldier, assumes charge of the commissary department. Lieut. T. M. Woodruff is looking after the signal service, and a competent official he is, too. Then there is Capt. Groesbeck and Capt. Drum, hall fellows and natural born soldiers. Of course Gen. Vincent heads the class, but he won't object being placed at the foot in this instance. These gentlemen were enjoying an after-dinner cigar at the Ryan last night when the Fort Snelling band entered the rotunda, and without fuss or ado commenced what proved to be a grand serenade."

THE N. Y. *Graphic* says: "Congressman Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, is a neat, well kept and vigorous gentleman, who is yet in his early forties, and has had more of public office conferred upon him since his arrival at voting age than usually falls to the lot of the average American." It says: "He was elected to the Legislature of West Virginia 20 years ago, and ever since has been in the service either of the State or nation. President Hayes made him Secretary of the Navy, when that ancient mariner from Indiana, Richard Thompson, left the Cabinet, and the bright, breezy young fellow so stirred up the old barnacles around that Department, and tore aside so much of the red tape that encumbered official action there that the crusty old officers who had their pleasant places in the Department endangered were heartily glad when Garfield's Administration brought them a new head to the Department."

THE marriage on Wednesday, of Lieut. David Price, 1st U. S. Artillery, to Miss Alice Hargous, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Hargous, drew a large assemblage to the Cathedral on Fifth Avenue. Archbishop Corrigan performed the ceremony, and mass was said by the Rev. Father Duffy, of White Plains. The music, by Organist Reicher, was exceptionally fine. A military air was imparted to the event by the many Army officers who were present, all in full uniform. Lieut. H. G. Squiers, 7th U. S. Cavalry, was best man and the ushers were Lieuts. O. J. Brown, C. B. Wheeler, H. Kirby, W. B. Homer, J. L. Chamberlain and F. Marsh. After the ceremony there was a reception at the New York Hotel. Among those invited were Major Gen. Schofield, Maj. Randolph, Maj. Sanger, Col. and Mrs. O'Beirne, Col. Hasbrouck, of West Point; Gen. Martin T. McMahon, the bride's uncle, the Misses McMahon and numerous others.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Minnie McGeath, of Omaha, to Asst. Surg. F. J. Ives, U. S. A., at present stationed at Fort D. A. Russell.

COL. M. Yamagouti, chief of the imperial guard of Japan, and Capt. H. Ishey, of the artillery of the Japanese army, called upon the Secretary of War and Gen. Sheridan on Wednesday, to pay their respects. They came to this country to attend the international encampment at Chicago, but arrived too late.

PATMASTER John R. Carmody, will join the *Galena* at Norfolk on the 15th of November.

LIEUTENANT H. F. REICH, U. S. Navy, retired, and family will shortly go abroad for the winter.

COMMANDER F. M. GREEN, U. S. N., lately commanding the *Yantic*, has been visiting in Boston.

LIEUT. WM. H. EMORY, commanding the *Thetis* will be examined for promotion in San Francisco.

PROFESSOR ASAPH HALL, U. S. Navy, registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT C. S. RICHMAN, U. S. Marine Corps, returned to Mare Island, Cal., recently, from a trip to Honolulu.

SURGEON T. H. STREETS, U. S. N., arrived in New York early in the week and took temporary quarters at the Grand Hotel.

CHIEF ENGINEER ROBERT R. HINK, U. S. N., will be married in January next to Miss Mattie McCabe, daughter of Col. Edward McCabe, of Missouri.

CIVIL ENGINEER MENOCAL, his two sons, Lieut. Berry and Mr. Wm. McCauley returned to Washington early in the week from a ducking trip down the Potomac.

THE erection has been commenced on Conanicut Island of summer residences for General Robert E. Pattison, Admiral Porter, and Lieutenant Logan, U. S. Navy.

MISS McCUE, daughter of the Solicitor of the Treasury, was married at Washington, November 10, to Francis Preston Blair Sands, son of the late Rear Admiral Sands, U. S. N.

LIEUTENANT J. P. PARKER, U. S. N., took charge of the Baltimore branch hydrographic office on Saturday last, and Lieut. Samuel L. Graham, U. S. Navy, left the same day for New York to join the *Trenton*.

VICE-ADMIRAL VISCOUNT KARAYAMA, Comdr. G. Yamamoto, Comdr. Hidaka, Chief Paymr. Murakami, and Lieut. K. Yeudo, of the Japanese Navy, arrived in New York on Monday and registered at the Victoria Hotel.

THE recent premature explosion of a torpedo, at Newport, by which two men were injured, is being investigated by a board consisting of Prof. C. E. Munroe, the chemist at the Torpedo Station, and Lieut. Rohrer and Murdock.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. ARTHUR, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., left Fort Niagara, N. Y., last week to attend the funeral of his brother, P. A. Surgeon Geo. Arthur, U. S. N., whose death has already been reported. Much sympathy is felt for the family and friends of the deceased officer.

OUR contemporaries of the daily press, who are anxiously discussing the subject of Admiral Luce's retirement from the command of the North Atlantic Station, are informed in the strictest confidence that it has been fully decided that the Admiral is to retire at a date not later than March 5, 1888.

THE "programme of lectures" of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, for the coming winter includes the following: Jan. 13, 1888, Comdr. Allan D. Brown, U. S. N., on "The Electric Distribution of Time," and Jan. 27, 1888, Mr. Everett Hayden, of the Hydrographic Office, on "The Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic."

ADMIRAL JACKSON, of the Hawaiian Navy, has arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu, and reports that the navy, consisting of the steam vessel *Kamiloa*, will be shortly sold at public auction. She cost \$80,000 to outfit, made a trip to Samoa, and was really the prime cause of the late internal strife in the islands.—*Alta California*.

WE understand that during his visit to Corea, Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N., was invited by the king, through his president of Foreign Affairs and the American Minister, to remain in Chosen and accept the office of Military Adviser to the crown. The most liberal terms are offered, including a high salary and rank next to that of Prime Minister and a commission as Major General and Chief of the General Staff. It is to be regretted in the interest of American diplomacy that the offer could not have been accepted.

It is intimated by friends of Commodore Walker, that he will soon abandon departmental work and accept the command of a vessel. The Commodore himself is non committal, and will neither affirm or deny the rumors concerning his future movements. He has, however, fallen into the habit of adding a saving clause to all promises he now makes, for example, "I will do it if I am here." There are many other indications that he is seriously considering a change of duty. The general impression now is that the Commodore has in view the command of the *Chicago*.

THE celebration of High Mass on the French man-of-war *Minerve*, on Sunday last, at Philadelphia, is thus described:

The worshippers were arranged on benches in a sort of semi-circle about the altar. On the first row knelt Admiral Vignes and his staff, consisting of Capt. Meinhard, Commander Melchior, Flag Lieutenant Harvard, Lieut. Bordeaux, Le Clech, Aubrey and Fourrier; Sub-Lieut. Miquire, Le Conte, Farre, Stahenrath, Du Cuedes de Kervik, Canzede de Moselle, Abqueue de Serfontaine. In the rear of them came about fifty invited guests. About thirty of them were ladies, the majority of whom were French. Prominent among the friends of the admiral who participated were Daniel Dougherty with his wife and two daughters, the French consul, Colonel D. L. Macruder, U. S. A., with his wife and daughter, and two lady friends from St. Louis. Back of the invited guests came the officers, and last of all the sailors composing the crew of the vessel.

LIEUTENANT C. A. DOYEN, U. S. Marine Corps, returned to Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday from leave.

THE advance guard of servants has arrived at Secretary Whitney's, in Washington, and the house is being prepared for the season, although the family are not expected for a short while yet.

It is now understood that Capt. Selfridge will be relieved of all responsibility in connection with the death of several Japanese who were examining a shell fired from the *Omaha* off the coast of Japan.

LIEUT. Martin E. Hall has been relieved from the orders directing him to report for duty in the *Trenton*, in order that he may have more time to devote to perfecting his torpedo which is rapidly passing the experimental stage.

ALL the members of the large and interesting family of Chief Engineer Williamson, U. S. N., the new Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Dept. Building, have arrived in Washington and are pleasantly located at 1038 Rhode Island Avenue.

THE naval officers sent by Japan to inspect the naval methods of various nations, are in Washington this week, where they have been received with becoming honors by the President, Naval and other officers. They leave for New York on Sunday.

AT Nagasaki, Japan, on Sept. 19, Capt. Byron Watson, U. S. N., relieved Capt. E. O. Matthews, U. S. N., as chief of staff and commanding officer of the *Brooklyn*. Lieut.-Comdr. Thos. Perry on the same day reported as executive officer of the *Brooklyn*.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: P. A. Paymaster, J. N. Speel, Lieut. J. C. Gillmore, Lieut. E. D. Taussig, Ensign Jas. S. Brown, Ensign Frank R. Heath, Lieut. Geo. T. Emmons, Commander F. M. Green and Lieut. E. K. Moore.

IF Secretary Whitney continues to improve as rapidly as he has for the past ten days it is his intention to resume work again about December 1st. Evidently he writes frequently to the Department giving suggestions on official matters, including hints as to his annual report which is being prepared by Prof. Soley.

DR. J. H. KIDDER has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major F. B. Ferguson. Dr. Kidder was formerly a surgeon in the Navy and resigned in 1884 to devote his time to the service of the Fish Commission, with which he had been connected by detail from the Navy for several years.

THE Portland, Me., *Evening Express* of Nov. 8, says: Surgeon Charles R. Greenleaf, U. S. Army, of Washington, now on a tour of inspection at the various recruiting stations, was in the city last Saturday and spent the day with Lieut. Casick. During this brief sojourn, he called on some of his relatives and friends. The Surgeon is a native of the State of Maine. Lieut. Casick was highly complimented in his method of conducting affairs at his recruiting office.

RECENT DEATHS.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR JOHN THORNLEY, U. S. Navy, retired, died at Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 9. He entered the Navy in October, 1840, attained the grade of surgeon in 1855, and was retired as such in 1861, attaining the grade of Medical Director on the retired list in 1871.

CAPTAIN WARNER, U. S. R. M., died at Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 3, after a short illness. His death resulted from congestion of the lungs. He was the only brother of Mrs. James Gloyd and Mrs. Chief Justice Waite. His funeral, which took place at Toledo, O., Nov. 5, was unique and impressive. An escort of eight revenue marine officers with pallbearers chosen from the revenue cutter's sailors in marine uniform formed the cortege, the ninth bearing the floral piece, which was especially appropriate. It was an anchor, heroic size, mounted on a capstan. Capt. Warner leaves a widow and three children to whom as to his sisters the sympathy of a wide circle is extended. He was born in Connecticut and was about 60 years of age. He was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the Revenue Marine Nov. 12, 1861, and promoted 1st Lieutenant July 11, 1864, and served on the U. S. steam cutter *Cuyahoga*, seven guns, which was employed at that time cruising along the coast from Maine to Florida, on the lookout for privateers and blockade runners. He was commissioned Captain May 13, 1865, and since that time he has commanded revenue cutters on nearly every station on the Atlantic Coast, Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes, his last command being the revenue cutter *Woodbury* on the Maine coast. Before entry into the Revenue Marine he had commanded several merchant ships, and was at one time chief mate of the famous ship *Dreadnought*, Capt. Samuels, one of the fastest, if not the fastest, sailing ship in the world at that time.

GENERAL CHARLES M. PREVOST, who died on Saturday after a long illness, at his home, 225 South Forty-second street, Philadelphia, was born in Baltimore in 1818, his father being General Andrew M. Prevost, who commanded the 1st Pennsylvania Artillery in the War of 1812. He descended from a family of soldiers, in one branch having been General Augustin Prevost, who distinguished himself at Savannah in the Revolution, and Sir George Prevost, who commanded the British forces in Canada. General Prevost went to the war as captain of a company in the 1st Regiment, Gray Reserves, was appointed Asst.-Adj.-Gen. on General Frank Patterson's staff, and took part in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, the Seven Days' battle down to Harrison's Landing. He became colonel of the 118th (Corn Exchange) Regiment. They first fought at Antietam, where he received wounds which maimed him for life. After a long rest he returned to the field and led his regiment at Chancellorsville with his arm strapped to his body. After the war he was made Major-General of the First Division, N. G. P., and entered the insurance business with

General Charles P. Herring. His wife was Miss Caroline Sutherland. He leaves a son, Sutherland M. Prevost, and a daughter, Mrs. Charles B. McMichael.

MR. FRANCIS A. ELLIS, who died at Elkton, Md., Nov. 2, of valvular disease of the heart, was a son of Mrs. Ellis, who was a half sister of Major Jack Radulph, of Revolutionary fame, whose bravery in Lee's Legion gave him the title of "Fighting Jack." She was a first cousin of Captain Michael Radulph, who also served valiantly in the Revolutionary war and, mysteriously disappearing from this country, tradition has it, became the famous Marshal Ney, of France, Napoleon's celebrated marshal. The deceased gentleman was a distinguished man in many public matters, religious and civil. He leaves several children, one of whom is Captain Philip H. Ellis, 13th U. S. Infantry.

THE announcement of the death of the Rev. Father Felix P. Swemmergh, at Tampa, Fla., of yellow fever, will carry regret and sorrow to many officers of the Army, both Protestant and Catholic, who knew him well on the plains in Kansas and the Indian Territory and who esteemed him highly. Father Swemmergh was pastor at Oreado and went to Tampa to assist Father Peterman, who also died of the same disease. The courageous unselfishness which took Father Swemmergh into the midst of danger and death, at the call of his friend, was only one of many noble traits in a most admirable character. A. J. D.

GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN, a distinguished officer of Volunteers during the War, died at Philadelphia, Nov. 7. In 1871 he founded the *New York Daily Register*, a law publication, which, in 1873, was made the official organ of the courts of this city. He was still one of its editors and proprietors at the time of his death.

MRS. LUCRETIA N. MECHEM, who died recently at Pleasantville, Md., in her 83d year, was the widow of the late Dr. Richard Mechem, for many years a leading physician of Hartford County, and mother of the late Surgeon A. F. Mechem, U. S. A., who died in 1871.

MRS. A. M. SMITH, the venerable widow of Capt. Frederick A. Smith, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 3. Capt. Smith was for several years an instructor at West Point, and died Oct. 16, 1852.

MRS. GAY, widow of Assistant Engineer Edward Gay, U. S. N., died at Greenpoint, N. Y., Oct. 30. Mr. Gay served with credit during the war and died in 1870.

GENERAL DECOURCEY, of the French Army, is dead.

PAYMENT OF THE ARMY.

THE annual report of Gen. W. B. Rochester, Paymaster-General, U. S. Army, shows a total disbursement of \$14,230,356.88, distributed as follows: To the Army, \$12,980,214.74; Military Academy, \$307,815.10; Signal Service, \$189,202.06; Volunteers, (on Treasury Certificates), \$853,124.98.

The amount received for soldiers' deposits was \$436,574.98. The increase in disbursements during the last fiscal year over the previous year was due to the large amount paid on Treasury certificates in the settlement of claims of the soldiers of the late war for back pay and bounty.

As an incident of the risks incurred by the officers of this Department in carrying large sums of currency through the unsettled territories, the robbery of Major D. N. Bash, March 18 last is cited.

As the present total of 45 paymasters is to be reduced to 37 before the close of the fiscal year the Paymaster-General says:

If it is deemed to be in the interests of the Service that the system of monthly payments be extended to the entire Army, I would recommend that the act of July 8, 1884, be so amended as to limit the number of paymasters to forty, the number now in the Department. I would further recommend that the proviso of said act be amended so as to read "That hereafter any Paymaster of the rank of Major who has served twenty years in the U. S. Army, as a commissioned officer, shall, upon his own application, or by direction of the President, be placed upon the retired list of the Army." The legislation, if obtained, will place on the retired list four officers whose applications to be retired, under the above proviso, are now pending in the War Department, and would give me in lieu thereof four active officers, and arrest any further depletion of the available force. With the Department thus strengthened it will be possible to pay the entire Army as now stationed, at least once a month.

In regard to the balances charged against certain paymasters by the accounting officers of the Treasury, the report says, that with two exceptions the disallowances are upon vouchers paid in good faith, and are mainly due to errors in calculation, to payments made on imperfect vouchers, or without apparent proper authority, and are being rapidly adjusted by the officers affected.

Some of the checkages are made upon items of disbursements paid by order of the Secretary of War. As no officer should be answerable for the same action to two independent superiors, it is urged by Gen. Rochester that the legislation necessary to sharply define the powers of the War and Treasury Departments be requested.

The recommendation that the old sureties of a paymaster be relieved upon the renewal of his bond, which is required every four years, is renewed, and as a further relief to paymasters it is urged that the bond of an approved guarantee company be accepted.

An amendment is suggested to 1,190 R. S., so as to authorize the appointment of an additional number of clerks to paymasters, in order that there may be clerks available to settle up accounts of paymasters leaving the Service through retirement or otherwise.

The mileage disbursements for the year was \$125,006.57, leaving a credit to the appropriation for this purpose of \$3.48, against which vouchers have been presented amounting to \$2,452.38. A deficiency estimate will be submitted for this account. The total disbursement for mileage for the previous year was \$152,900.10.

The recent mileage law the Paymaster-General considers satisfactory. The appropriation of \$65,000 for mileage for the current year will be exhausted before Dec. 31 next.

During the year 887 stoppages against officers, amounting to \$25,861.48, were made.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

A VISIT TO COREA.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN, Sept. 19, 1887.

I HAVE just returned from a most interesting trip to Corea. We left the *Brooklyn* at Chemulpo. Our party consisted of the Admiral, Captains West, Wadhams, Badger, Mannix, Dr. Norton, Mr. Dodds, and Lieut. Mason, four servants, the band and the crews of the steam barge and gig. We had two large Japanese cargo junks, one for the officers and one for the band. These were towed by the steamers. Our junk had a large space housed over with a movable plank roof amidships, which we used as a general living room. Aft there was a poop deck on which we sat, protected from the sun by an awning. Under this we had our stores, and the Japanese captain, and his wife had their cabin. On a raised fore-castle forward the servants lived and cooked; under it lived the Japanese crew.

Having stowed our flotilla and gotten every one on board we shoved off at 1.30 P. M. on Sept. 6 for Maipo, the river suburb of Seoul, distant by way of the Salée River about 75 miles from Chemulpo.

The usual way of going is over a 25 mile fairly good road in chairs or on ponies; our method was a new departure.

The river is very crooked, shallow and difficult to navigate on account of shifting sand bars. There are also some rapids at low water. The tide runs very swiftly in the lower part of the river and there is a strong current flowing towards the sea in the upper part. The country is pretty, consisting of a series of detached hills and small mountains rising in all sorts of places from what would otherwise be an immense level plain with a rather sandy soil.

About ten miles from the ship after passing Isle Boisé, a very pretty wooded island on the left hand side of the river, where the officers and men of Admiral Rodgers' squadron, who were killed in the attacks on the forts, were buried, we began to see the ground where our people operated. Lt. Wadhams, who was one of the attacking force, acted as cicerone, and pointed out the objects of interest, the fence where our men landed and dragged their guns through the deep mud of the bank; the ridge where they encamped the first night; the fort captured by the marines immediately on landing and since called the marine fort, the line of march on the second day; Fort Monocacy shelled by that vessel and captured by the brigade the second day in the morning; the Bee Hive fort where the Coreans made a final stand and were not dislodged. Then Fort McKee where the final attack was made, McKee killed, and a large number of Coreans massacred.

There were a large number of junks going up and down the river, and at short distances from each other were villages and towns of thatched hovels.

Just above the forts we passed a house boat in which were Paymr. and Mrs. Smith and a number of officers of the *Brooklyn* and *Essex* bound to Seoul under sail. They reached there 24 hours after we did. As we passed they formed a guard of honor, Lieut. Wainwright, of the Marines, acting as drummer, gave the two rolls on a tin pan. Denig fired a 15-gun salute with a fowling piece.

At about 8.30 we ran on a sand bar and as soon as we got afloat again anchored for the night.

We had an excellent dinner at 6.30 and at about 10 all turned in. Each person had brought a mattress, pillow and blankets and the Admiral had a cot swung for him. I do not think that anyone slept very well, but some put in a good many cat naps, if one could judge by the amount of snoring that was going on.

In the morning we were all up early, and after a wash, aided by the cold crisp air of the morning and a cup of hot coffee we felt like fighting cocks. We got underway at about 8.30, and at 10 were near Maipo, a long, rambling town, along the river bank. We passed up to the upper end of the town and anchored. The band played several airs much to the amusement of the natives, who collected in large numbers on the river banks. But few of them had probably ever heard a band before. A German band was brought to Seoul by an adviser of the king's named Von Mollendorf some years ago, but as he overdid the thing I do not think they played much, certainly not before the king.

Lt. Wadhams was despatched to Seoul to report our arrival, and in about an hour two officers came to us from the king, one of them was Mr. Tak, a member of the legation to the U. S., the one who was sick in Washington; Dr. Allen, a missionary who has great influence with the king, also came. We landed and in chairs and on ponies started for the capital, escorted by a body of troops. These soldiers dress in a modified Korean dress, blue and red colors, and are armed with Remington rifles.

The road to Seoul, after we got out of the narrow, dirty streets of Maipo was rather pretty. The streets are narrow, crooked, muddy and dirty, the smells bad and houses dirty. The legation, which is about a mile from the gate is situated on a side hill overlooking the city. To the right and left of the legation compound and those of most of the other foreign residents. In the legation compound there are six or seven houses. The minister lives in one, the chancellor in another. Lt. Foulke had one which the admiral occupied, another was assigned to Mannix, West and Mason. The band had another, and the servants another. The other officers were billeted off on the other foreign families.

The Minister, Mr. Hugh A. Dinsmore, is a very nice fellow, and made an excellent host. The band played for the first time at 6 o'clock, and at the same time we were all invited to a lawn-tennis party at Mrs. Hunt's in the next compound. Then they were presented to the colony, nearly all young people, mostly Americans and some very sociable.

Wednesday morning after inspecting the wares of a host of curio dealers who flocked to the Legation we started out for a walk about the town, which had some broad streets but no large buildings. The streets are lined with hovels and booths, but behind them in the interior of the blocks are substantial buildings. In the centre of the town at the end of the street which leads up to the principal gate of the palace is a large bell, rung at night when the gates are closed, in the morning when they are to be opened and in case of riots or fire. Some pretty brassware was seen at a merchant's near the bell. His shop, a typical one, was approached through a narrow very dirty alley. At the end of the alley was a court and around the court were some twenty or

more little vault like apartments in which the goods were stowed, securely protected by strong doors; there were no windows. The merchant sat on a little ledge in front of his particular vault and only produced such articles as were asked for. The brass work was sold by the ounce at 50 cusk regardless of workmanship or design. 1,620 cusk—1 yen to-day, so you see it is not very dear. [The value of the Japanese yen, as determined by the U. S. Treasury Department, is 61 cents; so 50 cusk are worth about three cents.—EDITOR.]

That day a telegram arrived reporting that the *Brooklyn's* coal bunker was on fire, but a second one reported the fire extinguished. At 5 o'clock the foreigners collected at the Legation and the band played.

Thursday morning at 2 o'clock all hands assembled in full dress uniform and started for the palace band, soldiers, etc. The chair bearers put them down before the main gate of the palace and they had to walk in. After walking for some distance through courts and alleys they were taken into a sort of reception house where they were welcomed by General Ching and treated to cigars and champagne. After a few minutes rest they recommenced their pilgrimage and finally reached the inner palace; here they were taken into another reception room and introduced to a number of generals and high officials. The band was just outside the building. A messenger came from the King and said that he would be glad to hear the band play; so they played *Hail Columbia* and other airs.

The king has the brightest, most intelligent eyes I have ever seen, which give a very pleasing expression to his face. He was dressed very much as Min Yon Ik, of the Korean Embassy, dressed on grand occasions. On his head he had a purple horse hair hat, with two wings which stood up straight behind. The other nobles wore them with the wings horizontal. The King's gown was of purple damask silk, breast and shoulders were dragons embroidered in gold. The other people were dressed as Min Yon Ik used to dress the first class nobles of the military class having liver pads constructed in colored silks displaying two tigers, and those of the civil class two storks; the second class nobles of each grade had one tiger and one stork.

The Minister then presented the admiral and then each officer in turn, 15 in all. After all had been presented the king said that he had been informed that Lieut. Mason, who had been of great service to his embassy sent to the U. S. some years ago, was present, and he would like to see him. Mr. Mason was asked to step out and went before the king, who made a very nice little address, which Mr. Mason answered.

Next followed a presentation to the Crown Prince and a banquet. One of the end rooms had been removed and a long table was spread in European fashion. All sat down with the President of the Foreign Office at one end and the president of the Home Office at the other. There were present also many nobles, generals and all the foreigners holding high offices under the Government. The king and royal family were in the closed room which remained at one end. The dinner was cooked and served in foreign style by Coreanese servants. During the dinner the customary toasts to the President, King, People, Welcome, and so forth, were drunk.

An orchestra performed on the platform in front of the building. There were about 30 performers; the instruments were drums, fiddles, flutes, reed flutes, etc. There was a marked cadence and some approach to melody; far more than is observable in either Chinese or Japanese music. A troop of dancing boys also performed several historical dances or ballets, among them the great drum dance and the knife dance.

At a late hour the Americans started for home, accompanied by many functionaries. The band were entertained almost as well as the rest.

Before leaving the palace grounds, which are very extensive, they were shown what is called the Summer Palace. This is beautiful and appeared probably doubly so in the moonlight. Imagine an artificial island paved with large stones and surrounded by a heavy stone balustrade, placed in the middle of an immense pond, covered with lotus plants in flower. On this is mounted on large columns of granite a large building with a temple roof. This building contained but one immense room, or hall, temporarily divided by paper partitions, which could be removed at a moment's warning. The whole effect was grand, the building being about 100 by 150. The ornamentation was unique, the ceiling being covered with curious frescoes and uncovered beam work. We rested well after the day's amusement.

The next morning the king sent his military band to serenade the admiral at the legation. The music was weird. The instruments numbered some of those heard the night before with an addition of trumpets, conch shells and bugles of curious form emitting curious sounds. In the afternoon the admiral had many calls. In the evening Judge Denney and Mrs. Denney gave us a very pretty fête, our band played and all had a pleasant time.

In the morning a long caravan of bearers arrived with presents to us all from the king and crown prince. All were remembered, even the officers and men who remained aboard ship and were not able to come to Seoul.

Saturday morning we started for the ship, being accompanied as far as Maipo by the whole foreign population on horseback and in chairs and by a large number of Coreanese officials and an escort. The return voyage was very pleasant and was rendered more so by the company of our genial Minister, Mr. Dinsmore, of Arkansas, a splendid young fellow and an honor to our country and credit to the wise selecting power of our Administration. He goes with us to Nagasaki for a little health finding, he having been very ill before our arrival and fighting against a painful trouble during our whole stay. We were detained several days at Chemulpo, but got off on the 14th and reached here Sept. 17.

FAST CRUISERS.

The account of the recent trial in England of the Spanish cruiser *Reina Regente*, resulting in the development of a speed of 20.6 knots over a measured mile, has been received with keen interest at the Navy Department, where every effort has been made to design vessels of like speed to meet the demands of Congress. The records of the department

show that but two other vessels have been able to attain a speed above 19 knots.

These are the *Dogal*, built in England for the Italian Government, which made one run over a measured mile at the rate of 19.66 knots per hour, and the *Orlando*, built by private contractors for the English Government, which made one run at the rate of 19.25 knots.

THE MEN OF THE NAVY.

THE annual report of Commo. W. S. Schley, U. S. Navy, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, shows that \$427,815.72 was expended from the appropriation for the equipment of vessels: 47,713 tons of coal were purchased at the average price of \$3.32 a ton.

The centralization of the Bureau's business will make it much more economical to administer, and will keep a small force continuously employed in all the branches of its work, rather than a larger force scattered over the several yards working on half or quarter time. The affairs at Coaster's Harbor Island, the headquarters of the training service for apprentices, were efficiently administered by Capt. A. R. Yates. Many improvements have been made at this station, but there is still needed a complete natatorium, that instruction in swimming, an important feature of the education of boys, may be continued the year round.

The number of apprentices in the Service, June 30, 1887, was 1,084, viz.: On training ships, 534; on cruising ships, 550. They are distributed as follows: North Atlantic station, 147; South Atlantic, 96; Pacific, 137; European, 46; Asiatic, 124.

There were 2,093 applicants for enlistment as apprentices, only 385 of which were received into the Service. The recommendation for two wooden steam cruising ships is renewed, and the necessity for them fully explained.

The total number of men and apprentices in the Service, June 30, 1887, was 8,342. The number allowed by law was not exceeded. The report says: "The efficiency of the enlisted men of the general service is testified to at almost all inspections of vessels preparing for, or returning from, foreign service by the board of inspection. The better care of men, their better ration, and more attention to their comforts, are the means by which so desirable a condition is brought about. The improved condition of the new ships now coming into service will enable the commanding officer to add still more to the men's comfort."

About 40 men were taken from the general service during the year for the advanced course of instruction at the Washington Navy yard in the use of tools, manner of building up new guns, etc., and at Newport in the handling of torpedoes, electric light, high explosives, etc.

The recommendation that the 700 enlisted men required for the Coast Survey, Fish Commission and Naval Academy be allowed in addition to the 7,500 authorized for the entire Service, is renewed, as are also the recommendations for a retired list for enlisted men; a home on ship board for honorably discharged men between enlistments; for a system of deposits, and a number of other previously mentioned suggestions looking to the improvement of the condition of the seaman.

That an allowance of \$45 worth of clothing be given each apprentice when regularly enlisted and installed on board the training ship *New Hampshire* is also urgently recommended. In regard to promotion for enlisted men, the report says with equal truth and force:

"Another matter of vital importance to the enlisted men of the Service is their accession to the privileges of promotion to grades of the line. Under our form of Government, which places no limit to the ambition of the worthy and efficient in their callings, it does seem to me inconsistent that the Navy should be the only Service in which the career of the enlisted men, however worthy or however heroic, should be limited to that of warrant officers. I would recommend, then, that from those apprentices who have served faithfully and efficiently until twenty-one years of age, and who shall re-enlist for three years, and shall have passed with credit and distinction through the advanced course of instruction at Washington and at the Torpedo Station, and shall be proficient in seamanship, navigation, and gunnery, two of the most distinguished in their studies and in moral qualifications be examined yearly for admission to the grade of ensign in the line of promotion. It needs no argument to prove that a measure of this kind would tend greatly to improve the morale of the enlisted man, but outside and beyond this, it would be but an act of duty and justice to a class in the Service who have contributed so largely in the past to our victories in war.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 9.

The 1st Class of cadets have settled the hop question, and will give a series of five hops during the winter. It is understood that they will not be allowed to spend as much money upon the hops as formerly, and that they will close earlier. New music has been received by those having the matter in hand, and is said to be exceedingly pretty. The first hop will be on Thanksgiving Eve, and will be followed by the first of the series given by the officers. Several evenings have been set apart, and will be devoted to theatrical entertainments.

There being no foot ball match for Saturday, the officers organized a base ball team and played a game with a team selected from the 1st Class of cadets. The game was rather one-sided, and the officers were beaten by a score of 19 to 9. Both sides made innumerable errors, and as a large and appreciative audience witnessed the game, the good plays and errors were received in the same spirit of good humor, and were applauded alike. The batting was very hard, especially that of the cadets. It is likely that other games will be played in the spring between these teams.

Mrs. Lieut. Hutchins and her sister, Mrs. Hartley, left on Monday for Europe; many friends in the Yard regret their departure.

Commo. Weaver and daughter spent several days in the city last week. The commodore has a son in the 4th Class. In the recent examinations for the 4th Class, Cadet Robinson, J. K., passed first in mathematics, Cadet Beltramp first in English studies, and Cadet Hough first in French.

CHICAGO'S CAMP.

A DESPATCH of Nov. 8 from Chicago says: "For the first time in 32 years Chicago has a military camp. Two companies of the 6th U. S. Infantry, under Maj. Lyster, arrived at Highwood this morning, having travelled 1,835 miles within the last four days. The troops were marched to the Government tract, and in less than an hour United States flags were run up and Camp Highwood was a thing in fact."

BERDAN'S CHALLENGE ANSWERED.

GENERAL H. BERDAN—Sir: I have observed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Nov. 5, and in the Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 3, your challenges to Lieut. Zalinski and me as to a test of the pneumatic gun, or rather a test of your system of slungshot torpedo.

As to my influence with the Gun Company, it is nil. Had I any, it would be used to advise against your test, for three excellent reasons:

1. It would cost a great deal of money, which, if they had to spare, could be more profitably expended.

2. It would put you to much trouble and expense to rig your proposed targets.

3. Whatever might be the result, it would prove nothing.

We have not claimed that the aerial torpedo would batter in the ideal armored bow of your ram, standing stem on.

We have not proposed to destroy armor plates. Our wind gun will pierce any unarmored vessel about as efficiently as will a powder gun.

Ar'n't you a little inconsistent in asking our gun to break down your bows, which you hold to be impregnable, and when you declare that nothing but a large charge of dynamite, placed directly against a ship's bottom, can be effective?

Now, if a ship should let you approach her, stem on, and wait till you embrace her with your octopus arms, and place a load of dynamite over her nettings and under her bottom, and explode it, nobody will deny that something would happen.

Not having carefully followed your successes in Russo-Turcan waters, I am not prepared to give an opinion on your system. I shall rejoice in it being all you could desire. But you should let the wind gun come in as a humble accessory. It will not break the many feet of plating off the beak of your ram, end on, but if you will exert your interest with the Government, whoever he may be, to put a hull to your ram, I suppose the Cramp cruiser will be delighted to try conclusions with it about next March. Probably that will be as soon as you would be ready.

Our difficulty has been that Secretary Whitney had not the influence with the Government to provide us with an armored target; indeed, he was forced to beg the bulk, *Silliman*, from the Coast Survey.

As your stem, while running head on, will have to meet some of those gigantic punchers which are to disable *seriatim* our guns (leaving their fellow-punchers on shore uninjured), from a distance of five or eight miles, in a seaway, as they approach, it would be well to use your influence with the Government to rig one of your ram bows for one of these punchers to try their hand on. The Ordnance and Engineer Departments ought to be interested in this more than we.

I have no desire to break your system down; in fact, hope that you have brought it to a successful development; but criticism causes one to put on microscopic glasses. As you believe a Hotchkiss shot would disable a pneumatic tube, I thought musketry might spoil your slungshot during envelopment.

Again, though hoping the best for your system, I was thinking that if you could get a common wind ship, however poor, from the Government, I think I could get volunteers to man her, and it might demonstrate some valuable principles in marine warfare, for your ram to catch her, envelop her in its arms, and we would acknowledge the blow up.

Again, I thought that an enemy might not choose to let you come end on, ram, and envelop her. As to the end on part, it would be a question of seamanship: people have gone for wool and come back shorn.

As to firing retreating, I would say that this is just one of the Navy Board's demands on the Cramp ship. The gun is required to retire firing, lowering its range till its missiles are, as it were, spit out at 200 yards.

Add a hull to your armored stem, as Secretary Whitney could not raise the funds to do, and I do not think it would take my advice to induce the Gun Company to take up your glove. The Government is rich and you have the pull; let us have the fun. Yours respectfully,

JOHN HAMILTON, Colonel, etc.

THE SUBDUED CROWS.

A CHEERING despatch was received Nov. 6, that Gen. Ruger and his gallant troops had an engagement with the Crows Nov. 5, and that they were subdued, the most refractory of them all—Sword-Bearer—killed, and the trouble at the Crow Agency almost over.

The battle lasted a little more than an hour and was precipitated in this manner: At 20 minutes past 10 A. M. Gen. Ruger sent James Campbell and Interpreter "Tobacco Jake" down to the Indian camp to learn their intentions. The invitation was responded to by about ten chiefs, with Pretty Eagle as spokesman. Gen. Ruger first spoke, telling them that he had been sent by the Great Father to settle the trouble with the Crows, but that they had been bad and that they must give up the bad men to the soldiers. Pretty Eagle said: "We will give up Sword Bearer, but we cannot give up the others that are wanted." Gen. Ruger then said: "I want all of the seven that fired into the agency building, and I will give them one hour and one-half to come in." He then told Crazy Head that he must bring his son, who was one of them. Crazy Head replied that they would go back to the camp and talk to Sword Bearer.

Campbell then returned to the Indian camp with the Indians, but returned shortly saying that a council was being held. The troops were held in readiness and the Indians patiently watched by the command until the time was up.

The Indians in the meantime had formed into a long line, and the Medicine Man could be seen racing up and down, haranguing them. A few scattering shots were then fired into the air. The time being up, Gen. Ruger sent Troops E and K down the valley on the left flank of the Indians, where they were met by about half of the Indians, gathered in a war party which numbered about 150. A skirmish then took place, in which Corp. Charles Thompson was killed, Private Eugene Malloy slightly wounded, and Private Clark thrown from his horse and his

shoulder dislocated. These were all in Troop K, 1st U. S. Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. F. A. Edwards and 2d Lieut. G. L. Byram. A running fight ensued, the Indians retreating, some to the peaceful gathering near the agency, and others crossing the river and taking to the hills.

Sword Bearer made a final stand at the crossing of the Little Horn, about one mile below the agency, in which he and three of his followers were killed. The hostiles were panic-stricken at the loss of their leader and took to the hills.

A despatch of Nov. 8 reports that Black Hawk and 100 people, including 25 warriors, had escaped from the camp and were still out. Capt. Moylan's troop of 7th Cavalry and Capt. Dimmick's troop of the 9th were in pursuit of the fleeing Indians. The rumor of an engagement at Honey Creek proves to be false. Deaf Bull, who escaped with the Indians, has surrendered with his following. Two Whistle was wounded in the breast and arm, but will recover.

Indian Inspector Armstrong telegraphs: "No more trouble need be feared. The Crows will be peaceful and contented in future. The whole matter has been well managed and successfully terminated by the troops. Gen. Ruger agrees with me, and the suggestion that the prisoners be sent to Fort Snelling at once and held until further disposition is decided upon."

Gen. Ruger has heartily commended the conduct of the troops, and telegraphs Nov. 9: "The Crow reported yesterday still to be arrested in custody; also Chief Crazy Head whom I find implicated in the trouble. Had talk with the assembled Crows to-day. Good feeling prevails amongst them. Agent states he will issue annuities Nov. 9. I will retain troops here until Indians disperse, then gradually return troops to their respective posts, sending those from McKinney first."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADJT.-GENERAL.

GENERAL DRUM, in his annual report to the Lieutenant-General, says:

The number of enlisted men now in the service who are drawing increased pay under the act of Congress of Aug. 4, 1854, is as follows: Five years' continuous service, 3,407; ten years, 1,521; fifteen years, 1,194; twenty years, 251; twenty-five years, 74; thirty years, 22; thirty-five years' continuous service, 18. Total, 6,487. The number of those who will become entitled to increased pay under the act of Congress of May 15, 1872, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, is: Six enlisted pay, 561; one dollar per month for third year of service, 3,916; two dollars per month for fourth year of service, 3,121; three dollars per month for fifth year of service, 2,752; total, 10,980; and the number of enlisted men in service whose terms will expire during the same period is 4,307. I regret having to report that the number of desertions during the past year exceeds by 150 the number reported for the preceding year. The percentage of desertions to the legal strength of the Army, which in 1886 was 8.36, has risen to 8.96—a slight but not less deplorable increase. The figures submitted above show that out of a nominal strength of 25,000 men, 16,976 now in the ranks have a service varying from three to thirty-five years, and it is evident that the larger proportion of deserters were men having less than three years' service. 51 per cent. of men who enlisted at posts deserted, while the rate of desertion for recruits at the Department was 20 per cent. less than last year. These figures, of course, are not absolute, as they take no account of desertions by men who have served one or two years; but they support the statement made by General Merritt, commanding the Department of the Missouri, that (speaking of desertions in his department) the probability of these desertions is that of the others.

The system of monthly payments inaugurated recently at a few posts has not been in operation long enough to develop its anticipated result. In the Department of the Missouri 31 per cent. of the desertions during the year occurred shortly after one of the bi-monthly payments.

I beg to renew the recommendation made in a previous report for the preparation and adoption of a well-considered code of punishments for all military offences. A great source of dissatisfaction, discontent, and probable desertion results from the effect on the men of inequality of the punishment awarded offences of a similar nature, but committed at different times or at different posts. Gen. Drum also recommends that one good cook for each company be enlisted solely for that purpose and not required to perform any military duty. As the system of messing by companies instead of by companies, which has been inaugurated at two of the three depots of the recruiting service, has passed beyond the experimental stage, and is now an assured success, he recommends that garrison messes be gradually made to supplant the present messing by companies; and that, on the establishment of new posts, measures be taken to provide messing accommodations on a scale commensurate to the proposed commands to garrison them. Should these views be acceptable, he suggests that a board of officers be convened to prepare regulations governing the new condition. The consolidation of the general and mounted services has proved satisfactory in all respects. During the entire year the demand for recruits for the regiments of the various arms of the service (excepting only the colored infantry) has been greater than the recruiting service could supply. Especially has this been the case with the cavalry regiments, both white and colored. The Army is still 1,600 below its authorized strength; and, as the rate of enlistments for several months has not been commensurate with the losses, instructions have been given for the opening of several new rendezvous in localities where it is hoped a good class of recruits may be secured.

Of the 6,168 accepted recruits, 2,786 were native born and 2,380 of foreign birth; 5,567 were white and 521 colored. 15,535 applicants for enlistment (nearly 72 per cent. of the whole number) were rejected by the recruiting officers on account of physical or mental disqualifications, which shows that, notwithstanding the pressing needs for recruits, the officers charged with this important duty exercise due care to prevent the entrance into the Army of men not fitted for the duties of soldiers. The practice of retaining all newly-enlisted recruits of the general and mounted services at least three months at the general depots for instruction before assignment to regiments has been continued, with good results. In his report to the Secretary of War, Gen. Drum recommends an increase in the pay of non-commissioned officers. He reports the case of an excellent soldier who deserted because of the refusal of his request to be returned to the ranks after his promotion to corporal, and a consequent reduction in pay. While the desertion of this man makes his case exceptional, there are many instances where privates have declined or resigned appointment as non-commissioned officers.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society of the 19th Army Corps, held on Nov. 5, 1887:

Resolved: That this Society shall include any officer or enlisted man who has, at any time, served with honor in the 19th Army Corps, or the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, in the Military or Naval Department, of the Gulf, or contiguous waters, and has been honorably discharged therefrom or remains in the service of the Army or Navy of the United States, upon signing an application and paying the initiation fee.

THOS. B. ODELL, Secretary, of Wall street, N. Y.

THE ARMY.

CIR. 10, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Nov. 2, 1887.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of October, 1887, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

REGIMENTAL STAFF OFFICERS.

The effect of paragraph 155½ of the Regulations (G. O. 14, Feb. 23, 1887) is to exclude from appointment as regimental adjutant or quartermaster any officer who may have served a tour of four years or more as a regimental staff officer, either before or after the adoption of the regulation; the purpose of this regulation being that officers shall not be kept too long away from the duties pertaining to a company, and also to give as many capable officers as possible the opportunity of gaining instruction in the duties of adjutant and quartermaster.—(Decision acting Sec. War, letter Oct. 3, 1887.)

HAND LITTER.

The hand litter provided for by G. O. 56, series of 1887, from this office, are to be added to the clothing and equipment of the company and taken up and accounted for on its regular quarterly returns, the last column on said return to be used for the purpose.—(Decision acting Sec. War, Oct. 7, 1887.)

TRANSPORTATION FOR ATTENDANT IN CHARGE OF THE HORSE OF A MOUNTED OFFICER.

The words "total cost of all" in paragraph 1952 of the Regulations do not include any and every expenditure that may be made up to the amount of \$100, but the cost of transportation of horse and attendant. There would appear to be no more reason for the payment by the United States of a bill for services rendered a horse in transportation than for services rendered the horse in stable. The Government undertakes to transport the horse and his care-taker, but not to pay the latter.—(Decision Sec. War.)

TRANSFERS TO THE HOSPITAL CORPS.

In the eye of the law these transfers date from the date of the special order from the Adjutant General's Office; but as it is a physical impossibility for the order to be executed at a distant post on the day of its issue in Washington, practically the transfer takes effect from the date the soldier is actually transferred by orders at his station.—(Decision Sec. War, indorsement Oct. 7, 1887.)

ACTING ENGINEER OFFICERS.

"A department commander cannot, under paragraph 45 of the Regulations (as amended by G. O. 135, Adjutant General's Office, series of 1882) detail an officer of the line of the Army as acting engineer officer at department headquarters without the sanction of the War Department.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Oct. 12, 1887.)

INFANTRY TACTICS.

Paragraph 247, in connection with paragraphs 183, 238, and 534: In executing "rear open order" in single rank, it is the duty of the right guide to superintend the alignment of the file-closers in the position of a supposed rear rank.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Oct. 5, 1887.)

Paragraphs 378-380: On forming the battalion, while the companies are being aligned the first sergeant of the left center company is in the line of file-closers, and comes to a "support" of his captain, as do the companies, as do the other file-closers; the second sergeant of the left center company, being employed to mark the line, does not take his place or come to a "support" until the adjutant commands, "Guides, post."—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Oct. 5, 1887.)

CHANNEL OF OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE (A. R. 600).

The Regulations, in requiring officers to generally indorse their opinions or recommendations upon communications which they forward to higher authority, do not call for the expression of an opinion or a recommendation upon reports of a formal nature which are submitted at regular periods upon blank forms especially prepared for that purpose. Reports which exhibit a failure to impart an instruction required by the orders or regulations under which they are made might, however, in many cases be made the appropriate vehicle of suggesting a method by which a more strict compliance with orders would be secured.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Oct. 13, 1887.)

SANITARY REPORTS OF POSTS (A. R. 2315).

These reports, pertaining to the provinces of post and department commanders, need no longer be sent to division headquarters.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Oct. 21, 1887.)

AMMUNITION FOR COMPETITIVE FIRING.

Under paragraphs 501-505, Hunt's "Rifle and Carbine Firing," the firing to be held at the annual competitions is restricted to the four days of competition and the three days of preliminary practice; this latter including also the "bull's-eye" firing mentioned in paragraphs 653-654, "Rifle and Carbine Firing," and that any firing in addition to that thus prescribed is unauthorized by the "Rifle and Carbine Firing," and should in all future cases be only held when it has received the approval of the Lieutenant-General and the authority of the Secretary of War for the expenditure of ammunition for that purpose.

For the regular competition 40 shots for each of four days, or 160 shots per man, is required of each competitor.

As the amount of the preliminary practice is, within certain limits, discretionary with the department commander (paragraph 504, "Rifle and Carbine Firing"), the number of shots for each man cannot be so positively determined as in the case of the competition, but as the practice is restricted to three days, it (including the bull's-eye firing) cannot well require more than 240 shots per man, which amount is considered a sufficient maximum for this purpose, though frequently it might not all be necessary.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., Oct. 21, 1887.)

EMPLOYMENT OF OVERSEERS.

The Secretary of War concurs in the opinion of the Quartermaster General that the post commander should judge as to the necessity of employing overseers over working parties, of whatever strength.—(Letter, Oct. 24, 1887.)

ENLISTMENTS IN THE HOSPITAL CORPS.

In making enlistments and re-enlistments for the Hospital Corps, enlistment papers will be made in duplicate and forwarded to the Surgeon General of the Army—one copy to be retained in his office, the other to be sent to the Adjutant General of the Army after the close of each month, with a monthly return of the corps showing all enlistments and re-enlistments in the corps, by whom made, etc.—(Letter, Oct. 31, 1887.)

By command of Lieutenant-General Sheridan: R. C. DRUM, Adj.-Gen.

CIR. 16, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, NOV. 1, 1887.

Publishes a table giving Post and Regimental Commanders and Recruiting Officers information of the "Authorized and Actual Strength" of troops and companies in the Dept., so that they may guard against making enlistments or assignments in excess of the "Authorized Strength," as limited in the table and notes herewith.

G. O. 36, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, NOV. 1, 1887.

Directs that an inspection of subsistence stores and storehouses be made on the first days of January, April, July and October of each year, by the U. S. O. of each post, who will report the result by letter. It is the duty of the U. S. O. to see that all the public supplies required are duly called for, and those on hand cared for, especial attention will hereafter be given by them to the care of stores now furnished by the subsistence

department; and when it is absolutely necessary that the acting commissary should for a short time be separated from said stores, it is enjoined that it be done under par. 1786, A. R., 1881.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major A. S. Kimball, Q. M., Chief Q. M. of the Dept., will at once proceed to Forts McDowell and Huachuca, A. T., and carry out the instructions of the Dept. (S. O. 118, Nov. 2, D. Ariz.)

Lieut. Col. Henry O. Hodges, D. Q. M. Gen., is relieved from duty in charge of the general depot of the Q. M. Dept., New York City, and will transfer his duties to Major George H. Weeks, Q. M., and then repair to Louisville, Ky., and relieve Col. Rufus Saxton, A. Q. M. Gen., of his duties in that city, and of the charge of the general depot at Jeffersonville, Ind. Col. Saxton, after being relieved by Lieut. Col. Hodges, will remain in Louisville until he shall have settled and closed his accounts with the Q. M. Dept., and will then repair to his home in Germantown, Philadelphia, and await retirement (S. O., Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Edwin B. Atwood, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty as assistant to the Chief Q. M., and will relieve Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M. (S. O. 125, Nov. 1, D. Texas.)

Capt. James M. Marshall, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty as assistant to the Chief Q. M., Dept. Mo., and to duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts in Dept. Mo. (S. O. 21, Nov. 1, Dept. Mo.)

Capt. C. B. Penrose, C. S., late Chief Commissary of Sub., of the Dept., will, on Nov. 6, stand relieved from further duty at H. Q., Dept. of Dakota, to enable him to meet the requirements of par. 22, S. O. 23, c. s., from the A. G. O. (S. O. 114, Nov. 3, D. Dakota.)

Pay Department.

Major Wm. Smith, Paymr., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, and pay the troops (S. O. 129, Nov. 7, Div. Mo.)

The troops will be paid, to include Oct. 31, as follows: Major G. E. Glenn, Paymr., at San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Forts Mojave and Verde and Whipple Barracks, A. T.; Major F. M. Cox, Paymr., at Forts Huachuca, Bowie, Grant and Thomas, San Carlos and Fort Apache, A. T.; Major W. M. Maynard, Paymr., at Forts Marcy, Union, Wingate, Stanton, Selden and Bayard, N. M.; Major G. R. Smith, Paymr., at Forts Lowell and McDowell, A. T. (S. O. 115, Oct. 27, D. Ariz.)

Medical Department.

A court of inquiry is appointed upon the demand of Capt. Robert W. Shufeldt, asst. surg., to meet at Fort Wingate, N. M., on Wednesday, Nov. 9, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate the manner in which the administration of the medical department has been conducted at that post during the period Asst. Surg. Shufeldt has been its post surgeon. Detail for the court: Col. B. H. Grierson, 10th Cav.; Lieut. Col. G. M. Brayton, 9th Inf.; Major P. J. A. Cleary, surg., and 1st Lieut. James Fornance, 18th Inf., recorder (S. O. 118, Nov. 2, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Leonard V. Loring, asst. surg., will, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, proceed to Fort Mojave, Ariz. T., and report for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. James L. Ord, who will report to the Comd. Gen., Dept. of Ariz., for further orders (S. O., Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Harry O. Perley, asst. surg., Fort Wayne, will report to the C. O. of the troops stationed at Highwood, near Chicago, for temporary duty (S. O., Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

S. O. 248, Oct. 25, directing Major Charles R. Greenleaf, surgeon, to visit the recruiting depots and rendezvous at certain places, is amended to include Davenport, Iowa; Quincy, Ill.; and Evansville, Ind. (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles B. Byrne, assistant surgeon, is relieved from temporary duty at Fort McHenry, Md., and will return to Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 242, Div. Atl., Nov. 1.)

The C. O., Fort Schuyler, is authorized to extend one month the furlough of one month granted Private Dennis O'Connor, Hosp. Corps (S. O. 240, Nov. 9, Div. Atlantic.)

Hosp. Steward James Carroll is relieved from duty at Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., and will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., and report for duty (S. O. 111, Oct. 31, D. Platte.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. George M. Wheeler, C. E. (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

Major Wm. R. King, C. E., will proceed from Willits Point to Newport, R. I., on public business (S. O., Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles S. Smith, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to New York City; thence to Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New York; and thence to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., on public business (S. O., Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers

Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Nov. 5, 1887:

TROOPS.

Troop I, 9th Cav., to Fort Robinson, Neb.
Cos. F and K, 6th Inf., to Highwood, Lake County, Illinois (send mail via Chicago, Illinois.)

FIELD OFFICERS.

Major William J. Lyster, 6th Inf., to Highwood, Lake County, Illinois.
Major T. A. Baldwin, 7th Cav., to Fort Meade, Dak.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdgrs. A, B, E, G, and H, Ft. Collins, Mont.; D, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F and K, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; C and L, Ft. Buford, D. T.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. George B. Backus, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 113, Oct. 31, D. Dak.)

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. George

B. Backus is extended one month (S. O. 127, Nov. 4, Div. M.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdgrs. A, C, E, F, L, and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and G, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Capt. Peter D. Vroom is relieved from duty on recruiting service and will join his troop (S. O. 175, Oct. 24, Rec. Ser.)

2d Lieut. Tyree R. Rivers is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, and will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., and establish a recruiting rendezvous in that city (S. O. 178, Oct. 27, Rec. Ser.)

1st Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman, Adj., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Clark (S. O. 126, Nov. 3, D. Tex.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdgrs. D, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

The journey of Capt. W. A. Thompson from Fort Huachuca to Fort Bowie, A. T., Oct. 25, returning to his proper station, is approved. (S. O. 117, Nov. 1, D. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James E. Wade.

Hdgrs. B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliot, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Sergt. Carl Bernsten, Troop L, will return to Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 126, Nov. 1, D. Tex.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdgrs. A, C, and H, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

1st Lieut. William H. Carter will proceed to Newark, N. J., and establish a recruiting rendezvous in that city (S. O. 175, Oct. 24, Rec. Ser.)

Official notice thereof having been received, the following promotions in the 6th Cav. are announced: Capt. Tullius C. Tupper, Troop G, to major, Oct. 19, vice Biddle, promoted, 1st Lieut. Frank West, Troop I, to captain, Troop G, Oct. 19, vice Tupper, promoted; 2d Lieut. Geo. H. Sands, Troop C, to 1st lieutenant, Troop I, Oct. 19, vice West, promoted. Major Tupper will report to the C. O., Fort Union, N. M., for duty. Lieut. Sands, on return from leave, will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and report to the C. O. (S. O. 117, Nov. 1, D. A.)

Capt. Wm. Stanton is granted leave of absence for 15 days. (S. O. 117, Nov. 1, D. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdgrs. A, C, D, F, and H, Ft. Davis, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; G, Colorado, Tex.; L, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; I, B, and M, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.

1st Lieut. Charles M. O'Connor, Adj., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Davis (S. O. 126, Nov. 3, D. Tex.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdgrs. C, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washita, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdgrs. Santa Fe, N. M.; E, Ft. K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; A and D, San Carlos, A. T.; C and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

A. G. C.-M. will meet at Fort Lowell, A. T., Nov. 9, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Chas. R. Ward (S. O. 115, Oct. 27, D. Ariz.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdgrs. G, and I, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barranca, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; L, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

Pursuant to instructions from the Lieutenant-General, Bat. K (Chief), Fort Monroe, Va., and Bat. I (Vose's), Jackson Barracks, La., will interchange stations as soon as convenient. The lieutenants of Bat. K will remain at Fort Monroe, and report for duty with Bat. I upon its arrival at that post, and, similarly, the lieutenants of Bat. I will remain at Jackson Barracks, and report for duty with Bat. K (S. O. 238, Nov. 5, Div. A.)

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck and Wright P. Edgerton and 2d Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, from Bat. I to Bat. K; 1st Lieut. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., and Edward E. Gayle and 2d Lieut. Willoughby Walke and Harry L. Hawthorne, from Bat. K to Bat. I (S. O., Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John H. Calef will remain on duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., until April 1, 1888, and will then proceed to join his battery at Jackson Barracks, La. (S. O. 240, Nov. 9, Div. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Frank C. Grugan, Fort Barranca, Fla., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 241, Nov. 10, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdgrs. A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

Leave for fifteen days, to commence on or about Nov. 19, is granted Capt. John G. Turnbull, Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 241, Nov. 10, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clement L. Best.

Hdgrs. B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

* Light battery.

2d Lieut. Ormond M. Lisak, Fort Adams, R. I., will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., and report for temporary duty with Bat. K (S. O. 241, Nov. 10, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdgrs. E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

* Light battery.

The leave for twenty days granted Capt. Charles Morris, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., is extended one day (S. O. 230, Nov. 7, Div. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Nov. 18, is granted 2d Lieut. William M. Wright, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 111, Oct. 31, D. Platte.)

Leave for six months, to take effect Dec. 1, 1887, is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew (S. O., Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John H. Brooke.

Hdgrs. A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

1st Lieut. L. W. Cooke, 3d Inf., Fort Custer, M. T., is detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods to the Indians at Crow Agency, M. T., vice Capt. Max Wesendorf, 1st Cav., relieved (S. O. 114, Nov. 3, D. Dak.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdgrs. C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

1st Lieut. Carver Howland, Fort Spokane, having been appointed Adjutant of the regiment, will repair to Fort Sherman and report to the regimental commander (S. O. 158, Oct. 24, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdgrs. A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. William H. C. Bowen is extended seven days (S. O. 114, Nov. 8, D. Dak.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdgrs. H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah; F and K, Highwood, Lake County, Ill. (send mail via Chicago, Ill.)

Leave for thirty days, with permission to visit Mexico, is granted Col. Alexander McD. McCook (S. O., Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdgrs. A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edgar Hubert is extended two months (S. O., Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdgrs. H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; C, Ft. Apache, A. T.; F, Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, San Carlos, A. T.; J, Ft. Bowie, A. T.

Capt. Wm. L. Carpenter is relieved as member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Thomas, A. T., by par. 2, S. O. 47, c. s., and 1st Lieut. Hayden DeLany is detailed as a member of the court. (S. O. 117, Nov. 1, D. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdgrs. B, C, F, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and H, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.; J, San Carlos, A. T.

Capt. John Drum, on recruiting service, is transferred from St. Paul to Milwaukee (S. O. 184, Nov. 4, Rec. Ser.)

Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln will proceed to Columbus Barracks, O., and report for duty at that depot (S. O., Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdgrs. A, D, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

The U. C. O. Madison Barracks, N. Y., will issue a furlough for two months to Sergt. William Calvin, Co. D (S. O. 239, Nov. 7, Div. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdgrs. E, G, H, and L, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; F, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; I, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdgrs. B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

1st Lieut. James A. Mauey and 2d Lieut. John Cotter, Fort Buford, will proceed to Camp Poplar River, M. T., for temporary Court-martial duty (S. O. 113, Oct. 31, D. Dak.)

The journey of 2d Lieut. William N. Blow, Jr., from Fort Randall, D. T., to the Pipestone Indian Reservation, D. T., and return, is confirmed (S. O. 113, Oct. 31, D. Dak.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdgrs. B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, F, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

2d Lieut. Maury Nichols is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Ringgold (S. O. 126, Nov. 3, D. Tex.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Capt. F. D. Garretty, on recruiting service, is transferred from Milwaukee to St. Paul (S. O. 184, Nov. 4, Rec. Ser.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdgrs. B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A and E, Denver, Colo.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, Fort Riley, is extended ten days (S. O. 117, Oct. 31, Dept. M.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Co. H, 20th Inf., stationed at Fort Assiniboine, has harvested its crop of vegetables and figures up the following: One hundred and seventy-five bushels of potatoes, sixty bushels of onions, 100 bushels of beets, thirty bushels of carrots, 200 bushels turnips, fifty bushels parsnips, thirteen barrels of sauerkraut, 1,000 heads of cabbage, and several barrels of pickles.—Kansas City Times.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdgrs. A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah.)

The leave for one month granted Capt. William H. Boyle is extended one month (S. O. 127, Nov. 4, Div. M.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdgrs. C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; D and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliot, Tex.

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdgrs. B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Lowell, A. T., Nov. 9, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Charles R. Ward, 10th Cav. Detail: Col. Eugene A. Carr and Lieut.-Col. Albert P. Morrow, 6th Cav.; Major Asen

Mills, 10th Cav.; Major Eugene B. Beaumont, 4th Cav.; Capt. Adna R. Chaffee, 6th Cav.; Capt. Wirt Davis, 4th Cav.; Capt. William M. Wallace and Henry M. Kendall, 6th Cav.; Capt. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 4th Cav.; Capt. John H. Kerr and William Stanton, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William H. Beck, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. James R. Richards, Jr., 4th Cav. (S. O. 115, Oct. 27, D. Ariz.).

At Fort Randall, D. T., Nov. 7. Detail: Major Hugh A. Theaker, Capt. Casper H. Conrad, John W. Bean, and Stephen R. Stafford, 15th Inf.; Capt. William C. Gorges, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. David D. Mitchell and William F. Blauvelt, 2d Lieut. Edward Lloyd and William N. Blow, Jr., 15th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Robert C. Williams, 15th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 115, Oct. 31, D. Dak.).

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 2. Detail: Capt. W. M. Wherry and J. P. Schindler, 6th Inf.; Capt. C. C. Carr, 1st Cav.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; Capt. Francis Moore, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. John Carland, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Seabree Smith, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. W. E. Almy, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. S. Scott, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. G. F. Barney, 2d Lieut. A. P. Blocksom, 6th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 117, Oct. 31, Dept. M.).

At Camp near Denver, Colo., Nov. 8. Detail: Major J. H. Heicher, Q. M. Dept.; Major W. H. Bell, Sub. Dept.; Major G. K. Brady, Capt. J. H. Baldwin, 1st Lieut. F. H. Barnhart, and 2d Lieut. S. A. Smoke, 18th Inf., and 1st Lieut. C. L. Steele, 18th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 117, Oct. 31, Dept. M.).

At Fort Colville, W. T., Nov. 7. Detail: Capt. Charles Morris, 1st Lieut. Benjamin K. Roberts, Frank Thorp, Elbridge R. Hills, and William R. Hamilton, 2d Lieut. Avery D. Andrews and George W. Hatchell, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. David D. Johnson, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 237, Nov. 4, Div. A.).

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Nov. 14. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick, Capt. John R. Brinckle, George W. Crabbs, A. Joshua, 1st Lieut. William H. Coffin and Granger Adams, and 2d Lieut. John W. Buckman, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 241, Nov. 10, Div. A.).

At Washington Barracks, D. C., Nov. 14. Detail: Major Richard Loder, Capt. James Chester, Frank W. Hess, and John F. Mount, 1st Lieut. John B. Eaton and Benjamin H. Randolph, 2d Lieut. John D. Barrette and Edgar Russell, and 2d Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Henry C. Dames, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 241, Nov. 10, Div. A.).

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. William S. Starring, Ord. Dept.; Capt. William S. Fatten, Q. M. Dept., and 2d Lieut. William F. Goodwin, 14th Inf., will convene at Vancouver Depot, Oct. 25, to determine shrinkage in a lot of green coffee, for which Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., is accountable (S. O. 153, Oct. 24, D. Columbia.).

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major James P. Canby, Pay Dept.; Capt. William S. Starring, Ord. Dept., and Capt. William E. Birkhimer, A. J.-A., will assemble at Portland, Ore., Oct. 25, to fix the responsibility for loss and damage of public property, belonging to the U. S., for which Capt. C. B. Barnett, A. Q. M., is accountable, occasioned by fire (S. O. 160, Oct. 23, D. Columbia.).

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. H. K. Bailey, Act. J.-A.; 1st Lieut. T. S. McCall, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, 6th Cav., A. D. C., will meet at Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 31, to fix the responsibility for loss of articles of public property, stolen from warehouse at Maricopa (A. T.) Agency (S. O. 116, Oct. 23, D. Ariz.).

A Board of Officers will meet in Omaha, Jan. 11, 1888, for the purpose of preparing a plan with directions in detail for one month's field instruction for all the troops in this Dept. during the next summer season. The Board in making their plans will have due regard to the requirements of the service at the post and make their plans practical and practicable with the means at our command, and so as to involve as little expense as possible. Detail: Col. Edward Hatch, 9th Cav.; Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf.; Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. P. P. Capt. Aaron S. Daggett, 2d Inf.; Capt. P. Henry Hay, A. J.-A., and 2d Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., A. D. C., Recorder (S. O. 116, Nov. 2, D. Platte.).

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major David Perry, 6th Cav.; Capt. James N. Morgan, 4th Cav., and Capt. A. B. Smith, 4th Cav., will assemble at the Medical Purveying Depot, St. Louis, Nov. 15, to fix the responsibility for the damaged condition of certain bedsteads received on invoice from Capt. Henry Johnson, Medical Storekeeper, and for which Capt. Andrew V. Cherbonnier, Medical Storekeeper, is accountable (S. O., Nov. 5, H. Q. A.).

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. John Gibbon.

A despatch says: "There is much stir in Portland and Astoria over the removal of troops from Fort Canby, and protests are flying into Army Headquarters thick and fast. As Fort Stevens was abandoned some time ago, this would leave the mouth of the Columbia River without a military garrison on either side. Viewed in any light, the transfer of the troops from Fort Canby would be an injustice to this section of the Northwest."

THE ENGINEER BATTALION.

In Orders 82, of Oct. 23, Major W. R. King, C. E., announces that "the battalion teams have again won their full share of the prizes in the rifle contests at Fort Niagara and at Creedmoor," and refers for full details to G. O. 14, Div. Atlantic, 1887. Maj. King, after briefly recapitulating the work done, says: "These results are especially creditable to the battalion and its representative teams, in view of the fact that the very defective ranges at this post (Willet's Point) and the interference of more important duties have deprived the battalion of a satisfactory amount of practice."

GENERAL SHERIDAN AT HOME.

LIEUT.-GEN. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN is not a candidate for the Presidency. He laughs at the idea. He is no orator or statesman, but just a plain, blunt soldier, and no one knows his limitations better than he. Personally "Little Phil" is as good as gold, and as handsome as he looks. His heart is a good deal bigger than his body. He is a delightful companion at all times, whether in his own home, on Rhode Island avenue, surrounded by his charming family, in his office in the War Department, at the Metropolitan Club or at a dinner party. He is simple, frank, manly, kindly to everybody, and the best friend in the world. He is a natural story teller, his Irish wit and imitative powers giving every story a rare flavor. He lives very simply, but comfortably, in the house on Rhode Island avenue bought with the fund presented to him by admirers after the war.

He is at his office early every morning, usually walking down in fair weather and back again at 3 o'clock. If raining he drives down in a plain carriage drawn by two fine black horses in plain harness. He likes dinners, theatres, races and cards, but his chief entertainment is found in the company of his little ones. They are handsome, healthy children, dressed in very picturesque costumes, which attract the attention of strangers who may not recognize the gray haired old soldier, with them as

"Little Phil." To take them to a matinee at the theatre or circus, or for a stroll down one of the broad avenues, is pleasure enough for one day for the Lieutenant General of the Army. Sheridan married for love and not for money—you can't imagine him in the son in law business. He is a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church, occupying his pew in St. Matthew's on H street, at High Mass every Sunday morning and listening with interest to the eloquence of the Rev. Dr. Chappell.—Washington Letter in the Philadelphia Record.

GARRISON LIFE ON THE FRONTIER.

"CARL BREKER," in a letter to the New York Times, gives a graphic sketch of "Subaltern Life at a Remote Army Post." Some of his descriptions are amusing. He says: "After guard mounting there is an informal gathering of the officers of the command at the little one-story adobe dignified by the name of the 'Administration Building'—considerable of a title for so small and unpretentious a structure to stagger beneath. Here we find the colonel in command, with the adjutant and the quartermaster of his regiment—two lieutenants, selected for their special fitness for these positions of responsibility. Here is the gray-headed captain of the single infantry company at the post—a man who entered the Service before you were out of swaddling clothes, Sir, and who thinks his gray hairs entitled to considerable respect for his long and most excellent service. Here, too, are both of his lieutenants, fiery youths, chafing because promotion is so deuced slow. 'There's that captain of ours, why don't he retire? He couldn't march a mile to save his life, let alone a lively Indian campaign in the Mogolians.' But the captain doesn't look at it in that light, and, in the hopes of his attaining his majority, he will stick where he is, if nothing intervenes, until the 64-years law puts a compulsory end to his existence on the active list. Then, on the retired list and on retired pay, he will enjoy the peace and quiet to which his long years of faithful service already entitle him. Here, also, are the three officers of the cavalry contingent, gorgeous with unusually large yellow shoulder straps and broad yellow stripes. Their aggressively flaring facings contrast glaringly with the modest and unassuming blue and white of their infantry brethren."

After describing dress parade, he then sentimentally describes the rising of the moon. "It transfigures all it touches, transforms into glistening silver the gray old rocks and the bristling cactus, and possibly—who shall say?—has its effect also upon the rather impressionable 'youngster' 2d lieutenant, who on his captain's porch is assiduously 'spooning' the Army sister-in-law, who is now making her first visit at a remote post, and declares enthusiastically that she finds it 'just perfectly delightful.' Possibly, too, the delectful moonlight, glancing on the shoulder straps and bright buttons of her present admirer, has an effect upon her. Time will show—we may not tell in the transitory glance to which we are limited."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

MR. TEKIRAN, the Armenian, who had last fall a display of fine Oriental goods, has been here again and exhibited his wares for three days in Schofield Hall. Among the articles of value displayed was a rug worth \$5,000. We have not learned which one of the wealthy 2d Lieutenants became the purchaser.

A number of officers and ladies went to New York City to-day to attend the marriage, at the Cathedral, of Lieut. Price and Miss Hargous. Lieut. Price is a recent convert to the Roman Catholic faith.

We have been favored with very pleasant weather the past week. The tennis courts are still used every afternoon by enthusiasts of the game.

The cadets will have another hop next Saturday evening. The second of the series of officers' hops will be given next Tuesday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Elstein, 21st Inf., spent several days here last week as the guests of Major and Mrs. Spurgin. Mrs. E. E. Wood was here for several hours last Friday.

Edward C. Doherty, Boston, Mass., and Wm. David Davis Nesho, Mo., have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

A VERY lamentable affair occurred in the city of Columbus last week, which resulted in the death of Reet, John C. Connors. It is supposed that he was struck on the head and afterward carried into a barn which was set on fire. His body was almost consumed, being identified by the remnant of clothing and letter C of his company. Connors was born in Massachusetts, and was enlisted as St. Louis, Mo. Some person unknown left a healthy boy baby on the doorstep of Band Musician Bloom, of the barracks band. The members of the band have concluded to keep the boy as a mascot.

The wife of Maj. W. L. Kellogg is visiting friends in Morristown, N. J., and at No. 53 West 73d street, New York City, J. S.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE Kansas City Times says:

Capt. Francis Moore, 9th Cav., is confined to his rooms with a dislocated shoulder. While out on drill Monday the bit in his horse's mouth became detached, causing the horse to become unmanageable and in his dash forward to stumble and fall. The captain was thrown in the fall, meeting with the accident to his shoulder.

Mrs. O'Toole, of Washington, is again a visitor at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Capt. Carr, to remain during the winter.

Lieut. Hein will give a progressive euchre party on Nov. 9.

The progressive euchre party to have been given by Mrs. Shindler, Thursday night, has been postponed for two weeks from that night on account of the illness of Mrs. Hawkins. Mrs. Lieut. Cheever will give a luncheon to the young folks after the hop next Friday night. And Mrs. Dr. M. G. Cockey, of Salina, both sisters of Mrs. Lieut. Sharp, are visiting here. Dr. Cockey was formerly an acting assistant surgeon of the Army, and is also one of the guests. Mrs. Hawkins is improving rapidly. Capt. Moore, who met with a dislocation of his shoulder a few days ago, is getting along nicely.

The U. S. Cavalry Association, Gen. McCook presiding and Lieut. Hein, Secretary, met this week in regular meeting and had an interesting session. The object of the association is to encourage professional unity and improvement by correspondence, discussion, the reading, translation and publication of professional essays, and generally the advancement of the cavalry service.

HONORS TO GENERAL MILES.

THE people of Arizona did honor to General Miles, November 8, by presenting him at Tucson, on that date, with the handsome sword a description of which has heretofore appeared in the JOURNAL.

The presentation was made by Judge William H. Barnes, who, after tracing the history of the settlement of Arizona and the contests with the Indians in which General Miles has taken so prominent a part, said:

The people of Arizona, desiring to express their gratitude for these great achievements, have charged me to speak for them here. To you, General, the successful commander, who planned and directed this campaign; through you to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, who has approved your plans and policies; through you to the officers and men of your command who have braved every hardship, they wish me to speak their deepest gratitude and they have directed me to hand you this sword. In the service of your country you had already won glory enough. You and your fathers before you have achieved high honor and distinction in every war of the Republic. It is not that it will add to your renown, but that you may have some evidence that the Commonwealth is grateful. You shall not wear it among the courtiers who surround a throne; you will not draw it at the command of despots. It shall be the badge of your profession and the insignia of your rank among the citizen soldiers of the great Republic. In your hand it shall flash in defense of civil liberty and to maintain upon earth government "by the people, of the people, and for the people."

General Miles in reply said:—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—To serve our country is a duty that affords the patriot more happiness than aught else. To protect the innocent and defend the defenceless has been the highest ambition of the soldier from time immemorial. Where a people unite as in one body in the expression of their approbation by the bestowal of such a jeweled emblem of justice as this all other rewards and testimonials which a soldier might receive seem insignificant in comparison.

It would be useless for me to attempt to express in mere words my personal appreciation of your good will. I feel that you have honored me in the highest degree by making me the recipient of this tribute of your gratitude, and I accept it as an emblem chosen by the people of a vast territory, not only as a tribute to me alone but more especially in recognition of the services of that illustrious body of men, the Indian scouts, whose valor, courage, and achievement, most gratifying success. Aside from its intrinsic worth, its beautiful design, wrought in precious metals and executed with artistic skill, I prize far more than all else that spirit of generous consideration which prompted you to join together in so graceful a compliment, and I shall treasure it with more than grateful appreciation. On this occasion I have but one regret, and that is that the officers and soldiers who were engaged in that worthy cause, some of whose number gave their lives in helping to secure peace for this territory, cannot be present to witness this manifestation of your gratitude, and I would be less than worthy to command such men did I not on this, as on all other occasions, accord to them the full measure of praise which their faithful services so richly deserve.

It was in April, 1886, that I was assigned to the command of this military department—a trust unexpected and un solicited. Yet I fully realized the degree of responsibility and the obstacles that were to be encountered. The result of all Indian warfare has been the subjugation of the Indian tribes involved, and I never had but one opinion and one faith from first to last regarding the result, which was finally fulfilled in the absolute surrender of Geronimo and Natives and their followers.

I also became convinced that there could be no permanent peace or security in this part of our country except in one way—namely, the capture and complete disarmament of the hostiles, and the removal far beyond the limits of your territory of the entire body of those Indians, not only those of the warpath, but also those who were giving the hostiles aid and support, and who were living in a state of semi-hostility on the Indian reservation. Finally, when this was accomplished I felt that the citizens of Arizona and New Mexico could enjoy a lasting respite from Apache depredations, and the military could be relieved from the interminable, dangerous and laborious service of contending with that dreadful foe of civilization.

Indeed, I must not forget to testify on this occasion to the energetic co-operation of your officials as well as that of the people at large, and especially to the kind agency of the press. I wish to say also in the presence of the representatives of the Mexican Republic that while our troops had successfully engaged the hostiles on several occasions and continued the pursuit incessantly, yet the active operations of the Mexican troops rendered material aid, and the personal co-operation of the distinguished Gov. Torres, of Sonora, was of great assistance.

Thanking the citizens of Arizona at large and the good people of the city of Tucson especially for their generous hospitality, I again myself and on behalf of those associated with me in the enterprise of last year thank you sincerely for this graceful tribute.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE Excelsior of Nov. 6 says:

Mr. and Mrs. Gen. Wheaton gave, last Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. G. Knight White, a progressive tea. There were present Gen. Wheaton and wife, Joe Barker and wife, Dr. Brown and wife, Lieut. Abercrombie and wife, Lieut. Mallory and wife, Mrs. Fitch, Miss Fitch, Lieut. Green, Lieut. Wright, Mr. Patrick, Mr. Berlin, Miss Eppinger, Lieut. Rowe and wife, Miss Kinsie, Lieut. J. M. A. Smith has joined from a leave taken after he completed his course at Leavenworth School of Application. In order to be very English you bear some of the lieutenants of the 2d Inf. calling it the "Second foot."

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

DURING the recent monthly inspection at Fort Riley Col. Forsyth carefully noted the barracks of the company or troop presenting the most inviting appearance as well as the cleanliness of the cavalry stables of the troops stationed there. The result of this inspection is published in orders. The standing of the troops of the 7th Cav., according to cleanliness and care of quarters is as follows: Troops C, commanded by Capt. Egerly; C, commanded by Capt. Jackson; M, commanded by Capt. Gibson; D, commanded by Capt. Godfrey. The cleanliness of stables were troops G, M, C, and D. The infantry companies stood as follows for cleanliness as to quarters: Co. G, 16th Inf., commanded by Capt. Miller; Co. K, 16th Inf., commanded by Capt. Paul; Co. H, 16th Inf., commanded by Capt. McLaughlin. R. C. Times.

THE EIGHTY-POUND GATLING.

Members of the United States Ordnance Board and United States Treasury officials, Nov. 2, inspected the newest model in the Gatling gun at 19 Maiden Lane. The gun exhibited is one designed more especially for use against mobs in cities. It weighs less than 80 pounds, and could be transported easily in and fired from police patrol wagons. Dummy cartridges were fired by the operator at the rate of 1,200 a minute, and ranges from 500 to 3,000 yards have been tried satisfactorily. The gun, while being fired, was lowered and elevated to extreme angles, and also moved in a semi-circle. The action was easy and regular.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Lex.—There is no such rank as "recruit" in the Army and we agree with you that it would be better to use the designation "private."

Red Cloud.—The Secretary of War could grant authority to erect a steam laundry on the military reservation, but it is doubtful if he would do so. Better ask him.

1st Sergeant.—We cannot advise you to trust to the Association about which you ask. It is not best to depend in so important a matter as life insurance upon a new and untried institution.

H. asks: Is it correct for the 1st sergeant to rectify any error that may occur with the supernumerary when the adjutant is inspecting the front rank at guard mounting? **Ans.**—Yes.

Subscriber.—The "Lessons of the Decade" were originally published in pamphlet form, but the work is now out of print. There is no edition of Upton's Tactics with the War Department decisions embodied in it. D. Appleton and Co. intend to embody them in pamphlet form and issue them separately.

Anxious.—In our opinion better let well enough alone. The present retirement law for enlisted men was obtained after a good deal of hard fighting. To commence tinkering with it might not result favorably. We hope that soon there may be a little more liberality in the scale of allowances for retired enlisted men, which can be effected by legislation.

E. D. F.—The answer to your fifth question in the JOURNAL of Oct. 29 should have read: "It is now proper to carry the flag." The Tactics, it is true, provide for the version of pieces by the guides in the deployment of close column (par. 498, p. 217, Tactics.) but this has been abolished by a decision of the Lieut.-General, published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 18, 1886, page 1,331. The change was made necessary by G. O. No. 61, A. G. O., series of 1885 (vide JOURNAL of June 1, 1885, p. 907). This Order prescribed a new Army Regulation, No. 2,792a, providing four flags for markers and two for general guides of each foot regiment.

D. F. P.—There is no such grade as color sergeant in the Regular Army. That functionary is a sergeant selected for the duty and has a warrant the same as other sergeants. Upton, par. 367, under the head, School of the Battalion, says: "The colors, delivered by the colonel into the hands of the color-bearer, are escorted by the color-guard to the color company, on its parade ground; and in like manner are escorted back to the colonel's quarters. The color guard, by command of the color sergeant, presents arms on receiving and on parting with the colors; in the latter case the color-guard returns to the carry by command of the senior color-corporal."

Defendant asks us to explain the following movement: "The conformation of the parade being such as to necessitate a wheel before passing the reviewing officer, Co. A, having 40 files front, advances in company front, wheels, takes the guide to the right and passes. Co. B has but 20 files front and its pivot covers the same ground as the pivot of the preceding company. Then the order (command) is given: 'Guide right.' What I want to know is what provision does the tactics make for the right guides covering in a case of this kind? **Ans.**—In the passage in review with unequalized companies the wheel of the second company should be made at the same point as that of the first, the pivot on the parade ground. Tactics makes no provision for the guides covering their leaders under such circumstances. Thus a passage in review with unequalized companies is always an ugly ceremony in appearance, irrespective of absolute perfection in all other respects, to any but real tacticians. The companies should be equalized.

A. B. asks: 1. Should the right or left general guides post themselves when the battalion executes on right into line, right front into line, or in changing front in first (or tenth) company? **Ans.**—Yes.

2. Are the color sergeants and corporals of the color guard compelled to attend company drills, or can their captain order them to attend company drills? **Ans.**—They should so attend. An order to that effect should properly come from battalion or regimental headquarters, as the detail is under the special charge of the Adjutant.

3. A company is in line at a halt, the captain commands charge, bayonet, and then commands forward, guide right, march. Is it proper or tactical for him to do so? **Ans.**—It is not customary.

4. Previous to receiving the colors, should the color guard "fall in" by itself in front of the quarters of the color company, and then march to the colonel's quarters to receive the colors? **Ans.**—The color guard should form and receive the colors in time to take its proper place when the color company forms.

Kansas City asks: 1. From column of fours while marching, is it proper to give the command fours in circle right (or left) wheel, or from company front while marching, is the command proper; why not? that's what I can't see. **Ans.**—The rule governing this movement requires that "the captain enforce strictly the principles of the fixed pivot," which could not be done while marching. Therefore the command is improper.

2. In a competitive drill lately I gave the command from company front "right shoulder, arms," right face, left face, then halt; all brought their pieces down to a carry, but two, which remained at right shoulder; but the judges threw out the two who kept their pieces at right shoulder and I protested, saying the company were not marching, therefore the two were right. Please place if I was right. **Ans.**—You were wrong. The rule is general that "whenever the command halt is given, the men bring their pieces to the carry, upon executing the command."

3. In school of a soldier or going through the manual without numbers I gave the command while the men were at a support "with the numbers, carry arms," some came down to a carry without the numbers, while others remained at a support waiting for the command carry arms; which was proper? **Ans.**—3. The command "carry arms" should have been obeyed.

4. Right of companies rear into column. After dressing the respective companies, should the captain command "Support arms"? **Ans.**—It is not a successive movement, and captains should not command "support arms."

5. Is it proper, or tactical, to execute "charge bayonets" from "arms port" without first coming to the "carry"? **Ans.**—It is not proper.

ADM. CHANDLER AND CAPT. SELFIDGE.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I inclose a clipping from the *Daily Examiner* of San Francisco of Sept. 6 and one from the *Weekly Chronicle* of Sept. 8, both of which state that the suspension of Capt. Selfridge was the result of a bitter feud between us. Since Capt. Selfridge was never suspended by me, and as I once before pronounced the existence of any feud between us a malicious lie, I find it again freely circulated in the home papers. I am obliged to ask in my own defense that you will nail this lie again, no matter whom my communication may affect.

R. CHANDLER,
Rear Admiral, United States Navy.
UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN, ASIATIC STATION, NAGASAKI, Japan, Oct. 9, 1887.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At Newport Nov. 10.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 1 gun. Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. At Newport, R. I., Nov. 10.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Newport, R. I., Nov. 10.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Newport Nov. 10.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At Newport, R. I., Nov. 10.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. At Norfolk, Va. Will be repaired.

S. Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Santos Nov. 8.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Arrived at the Navy Dept. of Nov. 10 state that the Lancaster when last heard from was at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickens. Reported by cable to have arrived at Buenos Ayres Oct. 10.

European Station—R. Adm. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Expected to arrive at Smyrna Nov. 6. Will leave Smyrna about Nov. 26 for Genoa. Was at Algiers Oct. 3.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. Expected to arrive at Smyrna about Nov. 6. The Quinnebaug will be left in the East, with headquarters at Smyrna. Was at Algiers Oct. 3.

Pacific Station—Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Has been despatched to Samoa and Tonga Islands to protect American interests.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. Arrived at Paita, Peru, Oct. 2, and sailed Oct. 14 for Panama, at which place she now is.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. Expected at Paita Oct. 1. Ordered to visit Aufragvo and Topolo Bampo, Mexico on her way to Mare Island Navy-yard.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. At Honolulu, Sept. 30, last accounts. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office. Arrived at Honolulu Oct. 13, thirty-three days from Callao.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Juneau, Alaska, Sept. 23. To sail for Sitka in a few days.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory, Jr. Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 17.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry J. Howison. Was at Honolulu Oct. 13.

Asiatic Station—Rear Adm. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (t), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, 12d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Byron Wilson. At Nagasaki, Japan, Oct. 10, repairing boiler.

ESSEX, 13d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Nagasaki, Japan, Oct. 10. Would sail about Oct. 15 from Nagasaki for Ponapi, Caroline Islands, and then return to Manila.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. Arrived at Panama, Nov. 1. Her officers and crew will be relieved by others, who leave New York on the steamer of Nov. 10, and the vessel will rejoin the Asiatic station. Commander N. M. Dyer will relieve Commander Miller.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 10. To survey hull.

OMAHA, 13d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Chemulpo, Korea, Oct. 3.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. Left Nagasaki for Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 10.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Train. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain T. F. Kane. Receiving ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station F, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron. Commander F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. At the Navy-yard, New York, having slight defects made good, resulting from a recent collision. A despatch says:

The Portsmouth left Bedlow's Island about 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, Nov. 4, bound for Norfolk. At 6 1/2 in the lower channel, a schooner was sighted dead ahead. The Portsmouth, being close hauled on the starboard tack, had the right of way. A stiff southwest breeze was blowing at the time. The schooner appeared undecided what course to pursue. After several alterations of her course she collided with the Portsmouth, her jibboom striking the Portsmouth on the port side and raking her to the stern. Three

boats and the main and mizzen topgallantmast yards were carried away. The main brace and other running rigging were torn away, and other damage was inflicted, leaving the ship not entirely under control. The Portsmouth anchored and remained at anchor until Saturday morning, when Capt. White considered it expedient to return to the Navy-yard. The schooner, which was the *Loring C. Ballard* of Gardiner, Me., coal laden and bound for New Bedford, lost her jibboom and foretopmast. She proceeded on her way by the outside course, instead of going by the Sound. No one was injured. Capt. White of the Portsmouth considers that his vessel was fortunate in escaping the serious disaster which might attend a collision with a coal-laden vessel.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. At Norfolk, Va.

On Special Service.

BOSTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York Navy-yard.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. At the New York Navy-yard. It is not definitely settled what station she will join.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At New York Navy-yard undergoing repairs—will probably remain there all winter.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Commander H. F. Pickens. At Erie, Pa.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. At New York Navy-yard. It is intimated that the vessel will make a cruise around the world, although nothing definitely is decided.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 25, to resume her surveys on the coast of Southern California.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. At New York City.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. At New York Navy-yard receiving her new detail of officers and men.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catakill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Sicotara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Will probably be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station. Repairs have been completed and the vessel is ready for a steam trial. The eight boilers with which the ship was originally fitted have been replaced by four of an improved pattern, with the result of giving equal power, while affording much more room for coal and other supplies. It is expected that the *Sicotara* will undergo a steam trial sometime next week.

Chicago—At New York. Is getting ready for trial trip.

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired. Will not be ready for sea within a year.

Hartford—Repairs will not be made until legislative action is secured.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Souglas*, an old navy vessel at the Washington Navy Yard, is to be broken up.

It has been recommended that the monitor *Passaic* at the Naval Academy, be repaired at a cost of \$15,000.

The *Antietam*, at the League Island Navy Yard, will be offered for sale as soon as the marines are removed from her.

It is probable that the *New York* at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will be broken up, no bids for her purchase having been received.

The ex-flagship *Tennessee* is now to do duty as a coal hulk for the Meridian Railway Co., which purchased her at auction for \$34,425. "Sic transit gloria mundi."

A division of five Chinese torpedo boats, commanded by Lieut. Rogers, R. N., has been going through a series of evolutions in the Gulf of Pe-chili, extending over six miles.

The U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* sailed from the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, on her long cruise in the Pacific Ocean. She will stop at Norfolk, Va., for supplies.

The *Great Eastern* was sold by auction in Liverpool recently. The attendance was large and the bidding brisk. The first bid was \$15,000, which speedily mounted by \$1,000 to \$21,000, at which figure the vessel was knocked down to the late owner, Mr. Worsley, of Manchester, who gave £28,000 for the vessel 12 months ago.

COMDR. N. M. DYER, U. S. N., with his officers and crew for the U. S. S. *Marion*, sailed from New York on Nov. 10 on the P. M. S. *Colon* to relieve the present officers and crew of the *Marion*, now at Panama, U. S. C. He will sail in the *Marion* along the coast to Acapulco, and then to Sandwich Islands, and thence to Japan to join the Asiatic squadron.

The first duty to which the stone dock at the New York Yard, when completed, will be put, will probably be the examination and cleaning of the bottom of the steel cruiser *Boston*, which has been afloat considerably more than a year, since the last inspection of the wetted surface, and it is quite probable that considerable corrosive action has already set in on her bottom as the result of the long-continued immersion without attention.

The new Russian Imperial yacht to be built at the Baltic Works is to be called the *Standard*, and is intended only for ocean navigation. Its length will be 314 ft. 10 in., its beam 46 ft., and its speed 17 knots.

From Cramp's Works it is learned that the dynamite cruiser has all of the frames up and about two-thirds plated, but no inside work has yet been done. Rapid progress is being made on this craft, the only delay so far having been occasioned by difficulty in getting beams, frames and plates from the iron mills. At the same yards Gunboat No. 1 has all frames up, nearly all plated, the protective deck finished, and the coal bunkers pretty nearly completed.

The London Engineer says: "A test piece cut from the head or runner of a gear wheel casting by Hadfield's Steel Foundry Company, and neither forged nor rolled, has been bent to an angle of 180 deg. without the least fracture. Lieut. Milligan, U. S. N., claimed that the bending cold through an angle of one hundred and sixteen degrees, without trace of fracture of the test-pieces of steel castings from the rudder frame of a U. S. gunboat showed American steel makers far ahead of anything ever turned out abroad, but this claim is in advance of the facts."

From latest reports received at Washington it appears that the preliminary trial of the monitor *Terrar* at Philadelphia was, in the main, a success, although, owing to the absence of lagging on the boilers and steam pipes the radiation of heat was so great as to materially modify the performance of the main engines in the development of horse power, while the temperature on the first day rose to no less than 201 deg. Fah. in the fire room. Of course no human being could stand such heat, so the trial was postponed until some modifications were made in the forced draught system. After this was accomplished the trial was carried to a successful issue, the draught blowers reaching a speed of 600 revolutions per minute for 24 hours without a hitch of any kind. The trial is regarded as successful.

The U. S. training-ship *Portsmouth*, Commander White, recently in collision, arrived at the New York Yard at an early hour Monday last and was towed into a berth near the upper end of the Yard where the necessary repairs will be made. The accident to her is further proof of what is not generally understood outside of naval circles, and that is the fact that the average skipper who finds his vessel in the neighborhood of an American war vessel fails to comply with the rules of the road, but proceeds upon his way as though blissfully unconscious of the fact that a U. S. man-of-war had any rights which he was bound to respect. Then if a collision, appearing inevitable to the war-ship, is avoided by going contrary to the rule of the road, nevertheless it happens, the Government is mulcted for damages because, forsooth, the rule of the road was not observed. This is a subject which deserves careful investigation.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Nov. 4.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Richard Ashbridge, to receiving ship *St. Louis*.
Pay Inspector Ambrose J. Clark, to the *Trenton*.
Nov. 7.—Lieutenant Sidney H. May, to temporary duty in the Bureau of Ordnance.

Lieutenant James M. Helm, to the training ship *Saratoga*.
Lieutenant John B. Milton, to the *Ossipee*.

Lieutenant George T. Emmons and Ensign Arthur W. Dodd, to examination for promotion.
Medical Director George Peck, as a member of the Board of Medical Examiners, Washington.

Assistant Engineer Charles E. Manning, to duty in Bureau Steam Engineering.
Nov. 8.—Boatswain Wm. L. Hill, to the receiving ship *New Hampshire*.
Carpenter B. E. Fernald, to the *Trenton*.

Detached.

Nov. 7.—Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Parker, from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the training ship *Portsmouth*, Nov. 12.

Lieutenant H. L. Tremain, from the training ship *Portsmouth*, Nov. 12, and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant F. W. Coffin, from duty as inspector of steel, Pittsburgh, Pa., and ordered to Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*.

Lieutenant Wm. F. Low, from the *Saratoga* and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.
Lieutenant De Witt Coffman and Ensigns Wm. B. Fletcher and Marbury Johnston, from duty on Coast Survey and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign H. P. Jones, Jr., from duty on Coast Survey and ordered to the *Nipsic*.
Ensign Henry E. Parmenter, from duty on Coast Survey and ordered to training ship *Saratoga*.

Ensign Henry A. Field, from duty on Coast Survey and ordered to the *Nipsic*.
Ensign Henry B. Wilson, from the *Saratoga* and ordered to duty in Branch Hydrographic Office, Philadelphia.

Pay Inspector L. G. Billings, from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and granted six months' sick leave.
Passed Assistant Engineer H. N. Stevenson, from the Coast Survey steamer *Patterson* and placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Solon Arnold, from the *Marion* and ordered to return home, and on arrival at New York to report for duty on the *Boston*.
Boatswain James Nash, from the *Saratoga*, and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain Wm. A. Cooper, from the *Dale*, Nov. 20, and ordered to the *Saratoga*.
Acting Gunner John Westfall, from the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to the *Trenton*.

Carpenter W. H. Barrett, from duty as inspector of steel at Pittsburgh and ordered to duty at the shipbuilding works of Messrs. Cramp and Sons.
Carpenter John S. Waltemeyer, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to duty at the Delaware River Iron Works, Chester, Pa.

Nov. 8.—Boatswain John McLaughlin, from the receiving ship *New Hampshire* and ordered to the *Trenton*.
Nov. 9.—Ensigns W. B. Fletcher and Marbury

Johnston, from the Coast Survey and ordered to the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*.
Ensign Wm. S. Benson, from the *Albatross* and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 10.—Ensign J. J. Blandin, from the Baltimore Hydrographic Office and ordered to the *Trenton*.
Resigned.

Ensign S. Dana Greene, to take effect Feb. 19, 1888.
Revoked.

Nov. 8.—Lieutenant Martin E. Hall's orders to the *Trenton* and placed on waiting orders.
Changes on the Asiatic Station.

Assistant Surgeon O. D. Norton, detached from Brooklyn and ordered to Palos for temporary duty.
MARINE CORPS.

Nov. 1.—First Lieutenant Samuel Mercer and Second Lieutenant Charles H. Lauchheimer, U. S. Marine Corps, ordered to remain at Navy War College until the end of the course, Dec. 23, 1887.
Nov. 8.—Captain R. L. Meade, United States Marine Corps, has been ordered to duty at the Boston marine barracks, relieving Captain George C. Reid, who will proceed to duty at the marine barracks in Washington.

Nov. 9.—Second Lieutenant Henry C. Haines, U. S. M. C., detached from the marine barracks, Brooklyn, New York, and ordered to Boston, Mass., and to report Nov. 14 to the commandant of the navy-yard for duty at the marine barracks there.
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

REAR ADMIRAL BRAINE, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, reports to the Navy Department under date of Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 1, the following movements of vessels during September: The *Tallapoosa* left Rio Janeiro Sept. 10, and at the date of the report was probably at Paysandu, having visited Montevideo and Colonia, Uruguay. The *Alliance* sailed Sept. 17 for Bahia, and left that port for Pernambuco Sept. 28. The *Trenton* arrived Sept. 10 at Rio, and after transferring officers, men and stores sailed for New York Sept. 24. The *Lancaster* was to remain at Rio until the new crew had been drilled at their stations and would then proceed southward. The health of the officers and men on the *Lancaster* and *Tallapoosa* was good, but one of the crew of the *Alliance*, H. C. Davis, died in hospital. The report of the Board of Survey on the *Constellation*, now at Portsmouth, Va., has been approved, and orders have been given to begin at once the work of repairs, to cost about \$30,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRENTON.

THE U. S. S. *Trenton* arrived at the Brooklyn Yard on Friday, Nov. 4, after a remarkably quick passage from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, bringing the officers and men from the flagship *Lancaster* whose terms of sea service have expired. The *Trenton* experienced fine weather the entire voyage from Rio until within two days of New York, when bad weather set in, and for a while it seemed as though the ship was destined for a bout with the centre of a cyclone, which at that time was passing up the coast. Fortunately, however, the wind shifted at the right time and without damage the *Trenton* arrived in port and came up to the Yard in all the glory of a phenomenal "Homeward Bound Pennant," and a fresh coat of paint from stem to stern. The brightness of her copper indicated the length of her voyage, 40 days, as well as the liveliness of the weather encountered. The new detail of officers has reported, and the veterans of a 40 months' cruise on the Brazil station have packed their trunks and subsided for a time into the ways of private life. The destination of the *Trenton* is still a matter of conjecture, although it is more than probable that the South Pacific Station may prove to be her cruising ground for a while.

The new officers of the *Trenton* are Captain, N. H. Farquhar; Lieut-Commander, H. W. Lyons; Lieutenants, R. M. G. Brown, Theodor Porter, S. L. Graham, L. L. Reamey, S. C. Lemly, B. O. Scott, W. H. Allen, J. G. Ensign, A. W. Grant. Naval Cadets G. W. Logan, B. C. Decker, B. W. Wells and W. S. Cioke; Medical Inspector, N. L. Bates; P. A. Surgeon, H. G. Beyer; Asst. Surgeon, S. S. White; Pay Inspector, A. J. Clark; Chief Engineer, B. B. H. Wharton; P. A. Engineers, R. H. Galt and Herschel Main; Asst. Engineer, G. W. Bull; Cadet Engineer, C. H. Matthews; Chaplain, A. A. McAllister; Captain of Marines, R. W. Huntington; Boatswain, John McLaughlin; Gunner, John Westfall; Carpenter, B. E. Fernald.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

List of officers on U. S. flagship *Richmond* (3d rate) November, 1887:

Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, commanding squadron. Personal staff—Capt. Robt. Boyd, chief of staff; Lieut. J. F. Meigs, fleet gunnery officer; Lieut. J. O. Abbott, secretary. General staff—Chief Engr. Jackson McElmelt, fleet engineer; Pay Insp. C. F. Guild; Medical Insp. B. H. Kidder, fleet surgeon; Capt. F. H. Harrington, fleet marine officer; Capt. Robt. Boyd, commanding; Lieut-Comdr. T. A. Lyons, executive officer; Lieut-Comdr. A. B. Lillie, navigator; Lieut. A. P. Nasro, A. C. Dillingham, W. Kiburn and S. Seabury; Naval Cadet H. L. Peckham, Boatswain Chas. E. Hawkins, Gunner C. B. Magruder, Carpenter W. A. Barry, Sailmaker John C. Herbert, Chaplain W. H. Stewart, Chief Engr. Jackson McElmelt, fleet engineer; Pay Insp. C. F. Guild; Medical Insp. B. H. Kidder, fleet surgeon; Capt. F. H. Harrington, fleet marine officer; P. A. Engr. E. A. Hargre, P. A. Surg. Frank Anderson, P. A. Engr. W. M. Parks, Asst. Engr. J. W. Adams, Asst. Surg. I. W. Kite, Pay Clerk Jacob Harder.

Albatross (2d rate).—Capt. F. M. Bunce, comdr.; Lt. Comdr. R. M. Berry, E. C. Pondleton, Geo. A. Calhoun, Wm. P. Clason, B. A. Fiske and Hiero Taylor, Ensigns Jno. S. Walters, Naval Cadets George Breed, F. N. Jenkins, W. H. G. Bullard and J. W. Oman, Gunner James Hays, Surg. George F. Winslow, Paymr. R. W. Bacon, Chief Engr. John P. Kelly, P. A. Engr. J. A. B. Smith, Asst. Surg. E. C. Tracy, Asst. Engr. H. P. Norton and A. M. Hunt, Cadet Engr. W. B. Day, Lieut. Wm. F. Spicer, U. S. M. C.; Pay Clerk Henry C. Giffords, Carpenter Isaac Cooper.

Ossipee (3d rate).—Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff, commanding; Lieut. L. C. Logan, T. H. Delano, and G. C. Hanna, (absent); Ensigns Thomas Snowden, F. R. Brainerd, P. A. Hunter, C. M. Knooper, and C. S. Williams; Naval Cadet F. H. Brown, Chief Engineer B. F. Wood, Surg. Joseph B. Parker, Paymr.

Geo. H. Read, P. A. Engr. Ralph Aston, 1st Lieut. H. G. Ellsworth, U. S. M. C.; Asst. Engr. R. F. Hall, and Cadet Engr. A. McAllister.

Galena (3d rate).—Comdr. C. M. Chester, commanding; Lieut. W. H. Reeder, executive officer, W. O. Sharrock, navigator; A. H. Speyer, C. C. Rogers, (absent); T. D. Griffin, and John Gibson; Ensigns B. C. Dent, Naval Cadets M. L. Bristol, W. B. Mosley, and L. L. Young; Chief Engr. G. H. White, Paymr. H. T. B. Harris, Surg. F. L. DuBois, P. A. Engr. W. N. Little, Asst. Engr. W. S. Smith, Asst. Surg. A. R. Wentworth, 1st Lieut. B. R. Russell, U. S. M. C.; Pay Clerk G. W. Van Brunt, Gunner Robert Summers, and Carpenter D. B. W. Nash.

Yankee (3d rate).—Comdr. O. F. Heyermann, commanding; Lieut. E. H. Green, G. W. Montz, F. H. LeFavor, and J. M. Orchard; Ensigns F. W. Kelding and W. S. Sims; Naval Cadet F. E. Orvanstrom, Surg. A. F. Magruder, Asst. Paymr. R. T. M. Bell, and P. A. Engr. Joseph P. Mickley.

Dolphin (3d rate).—Comdr. G. F. F. Wilde, commanding; Lieut. Charles O. Allibone, executive officer; T. C. McLean, navigator; W. A. Marshall and W. G. Cutler, Ensign E. F. Leiper, Chief Engr. A. W. Morley, Asst. Paymr. L. C. Kerr, and P. A. Surg. J. H. Gaines.

ARMY AND NAVY AT NEWPORT.

The Naval attack on the city of Newport came off on Thursday, Nov. 10. The memorandum for the attack assumed that the western channel into Narragansett bay and Sakonnet river was inaccessible, and it was deemed impracticable to land on the south side of Rhode Island. The main entrance into the harbor was obstructed with a mine field protected by the guns of the fort. A narrow opening made by counter-mining existed in the obstructions, and it had been determined to take advantage of this channel, run by the batteries, and take the city of Newport in the rear, and a battery of a landing attacking party at Coddington's Point. The attacking party consisted of a battalion of four companies, 150 men, from the *Richmond* and the *Dolphin*, and a battalion of four companies, 150 men from the *Atlanta* and *Ossipee*, one battery artillery, (4 pieces)—*Richmond*, 1 3 in. rifle, 21 men; *Ossipee*, 1 3 in. rifle, 21 men; *Atlanta*, 3 Gatling guns, 41 men; total, 364 grand total, 364.

The defence consisted of a battalion of four companies, 63 men, from the 4th Artillery, and a battalion of blue jackets, four companies, 128 men, from the *Galena* and a battalion of four companies, 128 men, of marines; one battalion artillery, (4 pieces), 16 men each; total, 364. One company apprentices, 25 (independent); total, 25; grand total, 364.

Capt. F. G. Smith, 4th Artillery, commanded the defence, 1st Lieut. B. R. Russell commanding the marines, and Lieut. A. B. Speyers the sailors.

The Army drove back the Navy contingent at the battle of Coddington's Point. The vessels were not observed as they steamed out by Fort Adams. Mines and countermines planted in the channel were safely passed. The guns were in their proper positions with officers in charge of each. Capt. E. P. Strong stood by the 15-inch gun, and Capt. Edw. Field was by the side of another.

At about 9 o'clock the topmast of the flagship *Richmond* was discovered, and then the *Ossipee* followed by the *Dolphin*, *Galena* and *Atlanta* came in view in the order named. When the *Richmond* was opposite the Point she fired one of her broadside guns which was promptly answered by the 15-inch gun from the earthworks. As each vessel reached the Point her guns were brought into action. The heaviest guns at the fort were discharged. At this time a white flag was run up indicating that the *Ossipee* had been disabled by reason of striking and exploding a torpedo and she at once withdrew. The squadron then successfully and without any apparent injury completed the passage. When the *Richmond* and *Ossipee* had passed the point two torpedo boats sent out from the shore were espied, but they were soon put out of action by the machine guns of the *Richmond*. The victorious fleet, including the *Ossipee*, then steamed outside of Rose Island and proceeded up the bay, anchoring off Coddington Point, where Admiral Luce hoped to make a successful attack and complete the victory which he had thus far scored. The naval brigade landed and a smart battle took place, resulting in the rout of the blue jackets by the land forces. We reserve a more detailed account for another week.

REVENUE MARINE.

CAPTAINS HODGSON MOORE and Lay compose the Board now in session at the Treasury Department examining officers for promotion. The names of the officers before the Board have already been printed in the JOURNAL.

Captain S. S. Warner died at Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 3. Lieut. Samuel Havard, ordered to temporary duty on the *Hawley*, Nov. 5.

Captains John W. White and M. A. Healy compose a Board for examining Revenue Marine officers at San Francisco, California.

COLONEL LLOYD J. BEALL who died at Richmond, Va., Nov. 10, in the eighty-first year of his age, entered West Point in 1828, was graduated in 1830 and assigned to the 1st Infantry. He took part in the Black Hawk war, and in 1836 was transferred to the 2d Dragoons, attaining a captaincy Oct. 18, 1836. In September, 1844, he was appointed Major and Paymaster, U. S. Army, and resigned April 22, 1861, and espoused the cause of the South. After the war he settled in Richmond, Va. Colonel Beall, during his service in the U. S. Army, rendered efficient service, and was in all respects an accomplished officer.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN War Minister appeared before a committee of the Hungarian Delegation at Vienna, Nov. 8, and explained at length the reasons for the adoption of a small calibre rifle for the army. He declared that the Mauser system was the best in the world. As he might well do for it, a plagiarism upon the American Lee, which has met the approval of the English Commission on Small Arms, as well as our own. The committee passed the vote for new rifles, the opposition collapsing on the insertion of a concession that a quarter of a million of the rifles shall be manufactured in Hungary. The Army Committee of the Hungarian Delegation has voted \$5,500,000 for repeating rifles.

Mrs. WM. WRIGHT, of New Castle, Ind., recently gave birth to four children, making in all a family of fourteen children, including five pairs of twins. Let's see; who was it said that he'd rather be Wright than be President? We wouldn't.—*Norristown Herald*.

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ARMYNAVY.

HOWARD MILES in the *Critic* expresses the opinion
that the American sailor of the time of Commodore
John Paul Jones and the *Bon Homme Richard* has
passed away. The American sailor of to-day works
the sails and spars that are left, by machinery and
steers by steam, while he views his compass at night
by the light of electricity. All that is left, says he,
of the American sailor, before the mast, is his
clothes. The rolling gait and hearty salt water
peculiarities are all gone. In looking over an old
muster-roll of the days of 1812 I noticed the follow-
ing names as given by the jack tars upon enlist-
ment: Jack Mizzen-top, Jack Frypan, Jack Main-
top, Jack Bowline, Bottle O'Beer, Jack Ropeyarn,
Prince Will, Black Will, Pan O'Coffee, Jack Smart,
Jack Haultaut, Jack Neverfear, Pea Soup, Jerry
Halliard, John Crapeau. The above is the order in
which they occurred, one after the other, on the
muster-roll.

The interesting contest at base ball between a team
organized from the officers of the Naval Academy
and one representing the cadets of the first class, has
shown that there are some things the young-
sters understand better than their seniors. The
officers were badly beaten, as was to be expected,
for physical activity is in inverse ratio to rank and
dignity. As we advance in life, Froide tells us, "we
learn the limits of our abilities."

PRESENT CHARACTER OF THE ARMY.

MR. FRANK WILKESON has recently expressed his
opinion of the plan of competitive examination for
the selection of appointees to West Point to this
effect:

The cadetships go to the boys who excel in spelling and
reading and in other preparatory studies. The character of
the boy, his ambitions, his courage, his strain of blood are
utterly ignored. Under this plan, which is in force in the
larger portion of the Congressional districts of the Northern
and Western States, the West Point Academy is stuffed with
the direct descendants of Hans Lunkeneheimer and Patrick
O'Halligan, both of whom came to this country in the steer-
age of immigrant ships about 18 years ago. When they
graduate from West Point they are educated far above their
people. They are ashamed of their parents and of their
brothers and sisters. They have no family pride. They
toady to officers who represent old and rich American fami-
lies.

A large proportion of the officers which the North
and West are now supplying to the Army have no military
instinct, no love for their profession, and they do not com-
mand the respect of the enlisted men. Southern Congress-
men believe that cadets to West Point should be selected be-
cause of their probable fitness for their chosen profession.
They select almost without exception boys who represent
the famous slaveholding families of the old South. To-day,
then the roll is called at West Point, the Southern cadets
answer to the name of families which are famous in Ameri-
can history. The boys graduate and enter the Army as
lieutenants. The Southern born officer is inspired by lofty
patriotism. Behind him stands a long line of high-spirited
ancestral warriors, and he is intensely proud of his profes-
sion and of the honor of his family. He looks down on the
Lunkeneheimers and O'Halligans, and they look up to him,
and the enlisted men respect him and are proud of him. To-
day the young Southern officers are far more influential in
the Army than those of Northern birth, and when the offi-
cers who served through the War of the Rebellion in our
Army are laid by their comrades who fell in battle, the
Army will be controlled by Southern born officers.

There is undoubtedly force in the objection to the
competitive plan of selection for the Military and
Naval Academies as not the one best calculated to
determine the choice of young men with the prop-
er soldierly instinct. So far there is some
truth in what Mr. Wilkeson says, though it is al-
ways to be remembered that his purpose is not so
much to be exact as to be interesting. He is more
accustomed to deal in the exaggeration that pro-
duces surprise than in the moderation which se-
cures conviction. Whatever may be true as to the
character of the selections made by Southern Con-
gressmen, statistics show that the proportion of
their appointees who fail to pass the entrance ex-
amination for the Military Academy is larger than
in the case of Northern appointees. Of the twenty-
one candidates who failed last August fourteen were
from the Southern States, which furnish less
than one-half of the whole number. In the last
three years fifty-nine cadets from Southern States
have been discharged for deficiency in studies to
seventy-six from the Northern States, or about
one-third more than their due proportion.

Again, the selection of officers of the cadet battal-
ion is made by the commandant and tactical officer
of the Academy from the most soldierly cadets, ir-
respective of class standing. An examination of the
list of these officers for the past ten years will show
that the North has during this period furnished
nine out of eleven cadet adjutants and eight first
captains out of ten, the other two being both from
Missouri, which is not, strictly speaking, a Southern
State. Out of a total of forty-three cadet captains
seventeen were from the South and twenty-six from
the North, which is very nearly in the proportion of
appointees, the Missouri cadets being counted with
the South. We regret to say that we have heard of
two cases where graduates have had the weakness
to repudiate their family connections and refuse to
recognize their parents or sisters. One was a glar-
ing case of ingratitude, for the man had been cared
for and educated by his sisters; they paid his ex-
penses, doing so by hard work and strict economy.

We have never heard of a case of any graduate
"toadying to those who represent old families." This
is an insult to all Northern graduates, for
which the author should apologize. He has re-
cently written a volume to show the superiority of
the class of volunteer privates to which he belonged
during the War to the officers educated at the Mil-
itary Academy. Perhaps he will be willing to still
further demonstrate his soldierly character by fol-
lowing the rule accepted by all true soldiers and
honorable men, to either prove statements damaging
to personal character or else accept the alternative
of withdrawing them and apologizing for them. It
is, of course, impossible to answer such general
statements, but there is every evidence to show that
the appointees from the North, graduated from
the Military Academy since the War, will make
as pronounced a display of military instinct
when the occasion requires it as did those
other Northern boys of the Grant, Sherman and
Sheridan type. We recall two of the "Patrick

O'Halligan" plebes; one was named Sheridan and the other was O'Rorke, whose gallant service, and death at Gettysburg, are not forgotten by others if they are by Mr. Wilkeson. For Hans Lunkenheimer let us put Kautz and Weitzel and see how little occasion the North has to shirk the comparison. Our obvious purpose now is to defend the Northern officer against an unjust attack, not to make any comparison to the disadvantage of the Southern soldier, of whose high qualities Mr. Wilkeson has not said too much. He presents his criticisms in the guise of statements of a supposititious Army captain, who is further quoted as saying of the enlisted men of the Army what we can accept without reserve:

After the war the few Americans who served in the ranks of the Regular Army were discharged or they deserted, then for years the enlisted force of the Army was composed almost exclusively of foreigners. Gradually the power to punish enlisted men was taken away from subordinate officers. Better care was taken of the men, and they were granted more liberties and extra service pay. The service was made attractive. Then young Americans and Irish-Americans appeared before our recruiting officers. They were greedily accepted. They were treated kindly. They wrote home to their friends and told how they were fed and housed and drilled. This was precisely what we wanted, and the result is that we now have the pick of the unemployed young men of the country. As these men crowded into the recruiting offices the physical examinations became more and more severe until we now have an army of men whose physical condition is absolutely perfect. In addition to physical perfection they are highly intelligent and courageous. The enlisted men of the United States Army are the best soldiers on earth at present. They are inured to hardship; they are accustomed to Indian warfare; they have campaigned in desert, they have crossed lofty mountain ranges in pursuit of hostile Indians, and they have marched and fought when blizzards raged. There is no record within the last 10 years of the enlisted men of our Army breaking when they were engaged with an enemy, or of having deserted their officers when in battle. They are superb soldiers. And as the enlisted men have improved in character, so have the officers who give tone to the army improved. Drunkenness is a thing of the past in the Army. If an officer gets drunk while he is on duty he is dismissed from the Service. If he habitually gets drunk when he is off duty he is forced to resign. The Army is now a body of sober men.

The Standard Oil Company, the leading petroleum power in the world, which has all along pooch-pooched the bulk system of transport, has at last capitulated and commenced to build tank vessels for the conveyance of oil. The petroleum trade of America refused to believe that tank steamers traversing the Bay of Biscay could weather an Atlantic storm, and were not convinced until the *Gluckauf* arrived at Bremen with 2,600 tons of oil in bulk from New York. The quantity of Russian oil poured into Europe by the thirteen tank steamers now running from Batoum, has brought matters to a crisis; and the Standard Oil Company has been compelled to give a hurried order for tank vessels, while a Liverpool steamer—the first of a series—has been bought for the bulk trade by New York merchants during the last month. The London *Engineering*, which calls attention to these facts as an evidence that the commercial world of America is as obstinately conservative as that of England, says: "The question now is, whether seeing that the Russians have started to send oil through the Suez Canal to India in bulk, the innovation has not been adopted a little too late."

Or the Armstrong gun which burst on the proving ground, as reported here last week, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The weapon in question was a Howitzer made abroad and sent from a foreign Power to the great firm at Elswick, to be tried with one of the new disappearing Howitzer carriages introduced by Lord Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co. It was of an old type, constructed of cast iron, with reinforcing hoops of steel, and its calibre was eleven inches. Some experiments were to be conducted with it last Saturday at the Silloth Proof Grounds. The first round was fired successfully, but at the second, with a powder charge of 40 lbs., the breech of the gun, for a distance of a few inches from the rear of the chamber, was blown away. The gun was fortunately being fired at an elevation of 60 degrees, and the damage therefore was practically confined to the substructure of the carriage. Some of the men standing near were struck by very minute portions of cast iron about as large as ordinary slugs, but nobody was any the worse, except one man in whose leg a fragment got embedded."

The avenues opened on the battlefield of Gettysburg have grown so numerous that the Memorial Association has decided to name them after the various major generals who commanded on the different portions of the field, as follows: Meade, Hancock, Sickles, Reynolds, Slocum, Crawford, Sedgwick, Howard and Warren, thus giving an additional facility in understanding the battle.

It would appear that officers of the Sixth Infantry, ordered to Chicago, have a humorist among them, for we observe that a press despatch from Omaha, Neb., informs an anxious country, that "a minor officer stated that the commanders of several Western posts have been ordered to send heavy detachments of Regulars to Chicago to suppress any riot which may occur during the present week. He

says that the Chicago police will be reinforced by five thousand soldiers. Every soldier, in addition to repeating rifles, will have two self-cocking revolvers."

At a meeting of the Seawatch Yacht Club in New York City, on Tuesday evening, lectures were arranged for during the Winter upon these subjects: "Hydrography," "History and General Theory of Navigation," "Practical Navigation by Dead Reckoning," "The Mariner's Compass," "Chronometers," "Aids to Navigation," "Tides and Ocean Currents and Harbors," "Tidal action and Flow as Illustrated by New-York Bay." The topics will be discussed by officers of the Navy and other experts. Arrangements are being made for a class in practical navigation under Captain Howard Patterson.

The case of the U. S. v. Robert W. Allen, Paymaster, U. S. N., was decided by the Supreme Court on Monday. The first question involved in this case was the right of the accounting officer to deduct the payment made to him under G. O. 75, 1866, from the Navy Department, and the second, whether he was entitled to the one-third increase on the amount accruing to him under the act of March 3, 1883, known as the longevity pay act. The court held that he was only entitled to the amount deducted by the accounting officers, viz.: \$1,112.75, paid to him prior to June 30, 1887, under the order above referred to. The decision in this case will affect only three or four officers against whom similar deductions had been made by ex-Comptroller Upton.

OUR NAVAL ORDNANCE.

The Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, Commo. Montgomery Sicard, presents the following estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889: General expenses, \$1,122,225; toward the armament of vessels authorized, \$2,000,000. Of the cannon for the *Chicago*, *Boston*, *Atlanta* and *Dolphin* these remain incomplete but six which will all be completed in a few months. Contracts have been made for 78 other forgings for the 6 in. gun, 4 for the 8 in., 24 for the 10-in. and 2 for the 12 in. Those for the 6-in. are beginning to come in and will be taken in hand at once. The Bethlehem Iron Co. will be prepared to deliver by Aug. 1, 1888, when it is expected that the supply for large and small forgings will be ample. The 6-in. and 8-in. calibres have stood satisfactorily the statutory test for guns, carriages and equipments, 10 rounds for each calibre.

The guns of the *Atlanta* and *Boston* have been, besides, fired a large number of times in ranging and in practical tests, etc. No defects have been developed. The two 8-in. guns of the *Boston* have been finished and proved. They are hoped to be muzzle, and are fine specimens of work. The 8-in. guns of the *Chicago* are being machined by the South Boston Iron Works and by the West Point Foundry Association, two at each place. One 10 in. gun has been finished and mounted for proof; another is nearly finished and a third has been commenced at the Washington Yard, from 10½-in. English forging intended for the *Puritan*.

The Duponts have not yet fully succeeded in developing a powder suitable for use in the chamber of the 8 in. gun, though they have submitted a sample from which an order has been given for supply for the 8-in. guns of the *Boston* and *Chicago*. There is also a supply for a trial of the 10-in. gun as soon as it is mounted and no serious trouble in obtaining powder for the 10-in. gun is anticipated. No deterioration in the American brown powder has been noticed thus far, and it is hoped it may prove to have good keeping qualities, though a greater length of time and service is necessary in order to settle this. The best results obtained thus far with 5-in. and 6-in. American brown powder are as follows:

Gun.	Charge.	Pro- jectile.	Muzzle velocity.	Pressure per square inch.
5-inch B. L. R. (30 calib.)	113	250	2,000	15.5
5-inch B. L. R. (30 calib.)	30½	60	2,011	14.3

German brown powder in the 8 in. B. L. R. gave the following: Charge 123 pounds, projectile 250 pounds, muzzle velocity 2,013 ft., pressure 15.5 tons per square inch.

The manufacture of cast iron projectiles continues, but little or no success has attended the attempt to secure those of cast steel, nearly all the castings being more or less porous. A few armor piercing shells have been purchased from the St. Chamond Co. in France. The Chrome Steel Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y., has made a number of very good 6-in. armor piercing shell forgings, but those attempted for the 8 inch were not so good. It is hoped that other attempts will be more successful.

The report says: "The 6 inch and 8 inch carriages of the *Atlanta* have been placed on board that ship and have worked in a perfectly satisfactory manner. The deck circles for these carriages were made of bronze and proved not to be sufficiently strong, nor strongly enough fastened down to the deck of the ship to properly sustain the jump and shock of recoil of such powerful guns as were mounted upon them; they will, therefore, be replaced by steel circles, which are now being prepared. It is, however, proper to remark that the bronze circles when used on the solid deck at the proving ground supported the shock of recoil of the same guns perfectly well. The difference in behavior in the two cases is thought to be largely due to the spring of the decks and sides of the ship on receiving the shock of recoil. Work on the 8 inch central pivot carriages of the *Chicago* has made satisfactory progress, and the steel circles for them have been furnished and have endured successfully a severe ballistic test, showing that the steel promises good ability to hold together under the shock of impact of Hotchkiss projectiles. This is a very important point named. The hydraulic carriage and loading apparatus for 10 inch guns is nearly finished. Such parts of it as have thus far been tried with hydraulic pressure have performed

satisfactorily. Three others are being brought forward in the shops of the Washington Navy-yard. All four are intended for the *Miantonomoh*. The work on carriages is largely due to Lieuts. Chas. A. Bradbury and N. E. Mason, U. S. N., whose assistance is highly appreciated by the bureau."

The Hotchkiss Ordnance Co. has established a factory in this country, and an arrangement has been made with the company for furnishing 99 Hotchkiss guns of the various calibres, from 57 to 37 millimetres, both inclusive, together with a good supply of ammunition, and with the proviso that all the work should be done in the United States. This judicious action will result in the permanent establishment of a most useful branch of manufacture in this country. The specifications for the guns and ammunition are about finished; the drawings have been prepared by the company, and the production of their gun steel is being commenced by the Midvale Steel Works, at Philadelphia, Pa. The 9-pounder and 33- and 40-pounders on the rapid-fire principle are now being developed abroad. With regard to musket-calibre machine guns, there have been no new developments or progress lately.

Several officers of the Navy have proposed alterations in the Service percussion fuses, and new time and combination fuses have also been presented, and some of the devices possess merit.

In view of the impending change in the calibre of small arms, purchases should be limited to current use.

Funds for the armament of the new vessels are urgently required. The guns of the *Boston* are all finished, as also the 5-inch guns of the *Chicago*. The 6-inch guns of the *Chicago* are very nearly completed, but the 8-inch guns will not be finished for some three or four months, and her 6-inch carriages and most of her other equipments cannot be finished unless more money is appropriated. The estimates are intended to cover the expense of arming the *Charleston*, *Baltimore*, *Miantonomoh*, four gunboats, dynamite cruiser, torpedo-boat *Neudirk*, Cruiser No. 4, Cruiser No. 5, and three-fourths of the armament of the four monitors now building. The designs for the harbor-defence vessels are not yet fully developed.

At the Washington gun factory, the foundations for the 40-ton crane supports have been mostly laid.

The excavation for the foundation of the large gun shop is three-fourths completed, and the material for its construction has been advertised for and some of it delivered.

The travelling cranes are advertised for, and the machine tools will be speedily.

As the eight third rate modern ships last built are good examples of the best class of wooden vessels, and will last many years and must be our main dependence for the present, it is recommended that the four best receive a modern armament, also that B. L. guns of suitable weight and modern construction be furnished for the use of the naval cadets and apprentices.

In the preparation of specifications, circulars, etc., and in every other kind of work during the year, Lieut. A. R. Conder, U. S. Navy, has borne a very prominent part. His services have been of great value to the Bureau and to the Navy.

Lieut. Charles A. Stone has done valuable service, as also Lieut. W. W. Kimball.

The Naval proving ground has continued to do satisfactory work and more money is needed for it. No success has as yet attended the selection of a new site. The ground is preparing for the test of the Clark defective target. The neighborhood of the town and other buildings and the proximity of two light-houses to the range make it necessary to provide very fully for the confinement of the shot within the shelter to be erected about the target. Great care will be observed in this matter, and it is thought that no danger will ensue from the trial. Lieut. Austin M. Knight, U. S. Navy, continues in charge of the proving ground, and performs excellent work.

Plans and designs of torpedoes have been submitted by the following persons and firms, viz.: H. Berdan, Louis Bagger, Dana Dudley, Bradley A. Fluke, W. L. D. O'Grady, Rudolph M. Hunter, Remington and Pennington for H. P. Griswold, Nicholas K. Halpine, Martin E. Hall, Alfred P. & Miller, F. H. Paine, Benjamin A. Polansky, J. N. Patrick. Finished torpedoes have been presented by the Patrick Torpedo Company, the Howell Torpedo Company, and by Lieut. M. E. Hall, U. S. N. Some preliminary trials of the Patrick torpedo have been made before the Board, and a programme of further trials has been submitted to the company, with a request that they be carried out at an early date. Trials with the other torpedoes have not as yet been made, the owners not being fully prepared.

The importance of the instruction of enlisted men at the Washington Navy-yard and the Torpedo Station is referred to, and a ship to practice them in gunnery is asked for. The same vessel could be used as an ordnance experimental ship for the trial of new forms of guns, carriages, projectiles, and other ordnance material. Such a ship has long been a desideratum of the Bureau, and it is urgently recommended that one of the smaller vessels be assigned to that service. The crews of ships should have a systematic course of instruction in the use of the armament as soon as the vessels are commissioned, and before they go abroad or on general service. Accordingly, a scheme for such instruction has been drawn up. The Bureau has devised a method of recording the results of target practice by means of instantaneous photography. The necessary apparatus will be issued to service as soon as prepared, and will, it is thought, be very convenient for use, especially at sea.

The Department, considering that the time had arrived for endeavoring to make progress in submarine work of this kind, some time since directed the Bureau to prepare an advertisement and circular to be issued for the purpose of drawing the attention of those interested in subsequent work to the requirements of the Department in this particular, and pointing out the general direction in which advance in invention should be made.

The proposals in answer to an advertisement for a torpedo boat have not yet been opened. The bureau is in communication with the Pneumatic Gun Carriage and Power Co., with reference to a carriage for the 6-in. gun.

The bids for steel cast guns have not yet been acted upon.

The Torpedo Station has continued under the very efficient charge of Comdr. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N., and all its affairs have been carried on by him to the entire satisfaction of the bureau and in furtherance of its orders and views. Researches ordered last year by the bureau as to a proper motor for maneuvering guns by electrical power have been practical than ever. Torpedoes and their management have been given the first place and the most time (as their relative importance demands). The usual class of enlisted men have received a valuable training in practical torpedo and electrical work, as elsewhere stated.

A new Russian torpedo boat, the *Jantshikh*, destined for Vladivostok, has attained during a three hours' trip an average speed slightly over the 19 knots contracted for. A further trial is to be made to determine the quantity of coal and the capacity of the bunkers necessary for a voyage of 2,000 knots.

DECISION IN THE MULLAN CASE.

A CASE of considerable importance to Navy officers was decided by the U. S. Supreme Court on Monday, Justice Blatchford delivering the opinion. The case referred to is that of the United States vs. Mullan, appealed from the Court of Claims, and involves the question of the right of certain officers to longevity pay under that rather complicated act of March 3, 1883, from which so many questions have sprung since its enactment. The Mullan case differs from that of the United States against Rockwell, decided a year ago, only in the character of the service performed by the two officers; Rockwell's service was non-continuous and partly volunteer, while Mullan's was continuous and wholly in the regular Navy. The court held that Mullan as well as Rockwell was entitled (under the longevity pay clause of the Naval Appropriation Act of March 3, 1883) to count on the grade in which he stood when the act of July 15, 1870, gave graduated pay to line officers, all of his prior service as an officer, as his prior service after leaving the Academy was sufficient to put him in his second four years as a lieutenant commander from July, 1870. The question whether the Academy service should be counted did not arise in his case. It is understood that this question will be raised in some other case and probably carried to the Supreme Court. We give here the full text of the decision as rendered by the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Blatchford:

This is an appeal by the United States from a judgment of the Court of Claims, for the sum of \$356.03, in favor of Dennis W. Mullan. Mullan is an officer in the regular Navy, who had served continuously therein since Sept. 21, 1860, on which day he was appointed acting midshipman. He was appointed acting ensign, Oct. 21, 1863; master, May 10, 1866; lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1867; and lieutenant-commander, March 12, 1868. He was paid for all of his services in those capacities, in accordance with the laws in force at the time they were performed. In addition, he claimed to be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1883, ch. 97, 22 Stat., 473, which reads as follows: "And all officers of the Navy shall be credited with the actual time they may have served as officers or enlisted men in the regular or volunteer Army or Navy, or both, and shall receive all the benefits of such actual service in all respects in the same manner as if all said service had been continuous and in the regular Navy in the lowest grade having graduated pay held by such officer since last entering the Service: *Provided*, That nothing in this clause shall be so construed as to authorize any change in the dates of commission or in the relative rank of such officers: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give any additional pay to any such officer during the time of his service in the volunteer Army or Navy."

The Court of Claims held that Mullan was entitled to \$356.03 under that act. The amount is not questioned by the Government, if the Court of Claims decided the question of law correctly. Graduated pay for various ranks in the Navy was given by the act of July 15, 1870, ch. 235, Sec. 3, 16 Stat., 330, now Sec. 1556 of the Revised Statutes. At the time of the passage of the act of 1883, Mullan was a lieutenant commander, who had served as an officer in the regular Navy from September 21, 1860, by continuous service; and, while he held the rank of lieutenant commander, graduated pay was given by statute to officers of that rank and other officers. By the provisions of the act of 1883, he is to be credited with his actual time of service, and is to receive all the benefits of that service in all respects in the same manner as if all that service had been continuous in the lowest grade having graduated pay held by him since last entering the service.

It is contended on the part of the United States that the Act of March 30, 1883, applies to officers serving in the regular Navy only when their term of service has not been continuous. The view is urged, that the expression "since last entering the service" implies that the officer, to be entitled to the benefit of the statute, must have entered the service more than once. But we think that this is an overstrained interpretation. Mullan entered the service once. It was his last entry as well as his first entry. Where an officer has entered the service twice, the second entry is the last entry and that entry is to be taken in applying the statute to his case; but where an officer has entered the service but once, that entry is to be taken as the last entry, within the meaning of the statute. So, too, the expression, "as if all said service had been continuous," is not to be held to confine the benefits of the statute to a service which has been non-continuous. The expression is satisfied by considering it as an extension of the benefits of the statute to interrupted, non-continuous service, and by crediting the officer with the actual time of such service, as if it had been continuous service. Otherwise, the statute cannot be carried out. It says that "all officers of the Navy shall be credited with the actual time they may have served as officers or enlisted men in the regular or volunteer Army or Navy, or both;" and the benefits of such actual service are to be received, where the service has been continuous, in the regular Navy. The judgment of the Court of Claims is affirmed.

As there is no money available for the payment of the claims arising under this decision they will have to wait until Congress makes an appropriation which cannot be made available until next July. It is the intention of the Comptroller to cut off claims for cadet service. While he is clearly wrong in this, another decision of the court will be required to

overrule him. If cadet service is allowed to the Army and Marine Corps, why not to the Navy?

THE trial and condemnation of the seven Anarchist murderers in Chicago has resulted in the suicide of one, the commutation of the sentence in the case of two to imprisonment for life, and the hanging of the remaining four on Friday, Nov. 11. Every precaution to prevent disturbance on that day was taken by the authorities. The United States troops in camp near Chicago were held in readiness for a call. General Fitz Simons, commanding the 1st Brigade, Illinois Militia, had his men under arms. No disturbance occurred, however. Thus, the question, which is the stronger, anarchy or law, has been settled in this case at least, as it was time it should be. A special wire connecting the office of the Secretary of War in Washington with General Terry's headquarters in Chicago was put in operation on Thursday, over which the War Department was promptly and fully informed of the state of affairs in the latter city. This precaution was taken in order that the War Department might without delay secretly communicate any orders in regard to movement of troops that circumstances might demand.

THE PRESIDENT, November 9, issued a proclamation announcing the ratification of the "supplementary convention to limit the duration of the convention respecting commercial reciprocity between the United States of America and the Hawaiian kingdom, concluded Jan. 30, 1875," as subsequently amended by the Senate. This amendment, which the Hawaiians have accepted, secures to us the important concession of a harbor in the Sandwich Islands, as it consists of the paragraph which follows:

Article 2. His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands grants to the Government of the United States the exclusive right to enter the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, and to establish and maintain there a coaling and repair station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the entrance to said harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid.

In its amended form the treaty has now been ratified by the two Governments, and the respective ratifications of the same having been exchanged by the President's proclamation, it becomes law. We congratulate the Navy upon the successful result of the negotiations which have extended over so long a period. The harbor we have obtained is a capacious one. Lieutenant Thos. R. Stewart says: "The waters are placid throughout the year and of unusual depth." The bar will require some outlay. It is 700 feet across, and the soundings show there four fathoms, just over the bar, five, 800 feet from it, seven. The subsequent soundings up the channel are respectively 15, 15, 10, 25, 26, 15, 16, 24, 21, 18, 10, 9 fathoms. Where the bar has been deepened the shallow sounding encountered in passing into the harbor is 24 feet, and after 100 feet inside the bar is reached a depth of thirty feet is obtained, which still further increases as one goes in. At the head are three locks, the west, the middle and east—the entrance to these locks show soundings in every instance above thirty feet. In them the water also averages about four fathoms, except near the shores, where it shoals up to one and a half fathoms. The channel leading from the main channel to the west lock is 2,000 yards long, and averages 250 yards wide. The harbor is several times larger than the harbor of Honolulu, and a vessel once inside it can ride at anchor perfectly secure from the storms outside. High and almost perpendicular bluffs protect it on the east, and on the west the channel is sheltered by a reef and a line of impassable breakers. It is easily defended. The entrance to it is about thirteen miles west of Honolulu on the north side of Oahu Island.

In an article in the *Forum* for October, Bishop Huntington said: "War itself, as a science of slaughter, is not a lofty kind of work, as the most courageous warriors in later days always admit. Yet the military profession is an elevated one in civilized countries, because it is a discipline of character in the principle of authority. The fascination in the presence of an admiral or general is not in the strap or tittle. Great commanders, great statesmen, true gentlemen the world over never gain their places by self-assertion, but by steadfast

drudgery under orders, each obediently observing the limits of his rank and post. How sternly the public judgments of heaven have instructed both Cæsars and democracies that presumption is weakness; that military dash and exemporization and 'headquarters in the saddle' and contempt for 'red tape' and all that raw brood are sure agencies of national self-destruction."

THE announcement that Pay Inspector L. G. Billings, U. S. N., has been granted six months' sick leave, with permission to go beyond the sea, by the advice of the board before which he was ordered, will be received with deep regret by a wide circle of friends to whom his sterling worth has for so long been known. Pay Inspector Billings was entrusted by Secretary Whitney with the herculean task of reorganizing the system of accounts and vouchers in the Naval Pay Service, which in effect amounted to a remodelling of the Pay Department, and from the tremendous strain imposed the Pay Inspector finally succumbed, but it is hoped that a rest of a few months will restore him to health and strength. The Pay Inspector has not decided where he will spend his leave, but it is probable that after a short tour in the South he will go to Europe with Mrs. Billings, their home in Washington having been leased some months ago. Paymaster Stancliff, who might be called the parent of the consolidation system, will remain in charge and will be assisted by some member of the Pay Corps who will be ordered to perform Pay Inspector Billings's duties during his temporary absence.

We learn that the U. S. S. *Enterprise* will be sent to join the European Squadron, and the *Nipsic* the Pacific Squadron.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. J. G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, from duty at Willet's Point and detailed as instructor at Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth. (S. O., H. Q. A., Nov. 11.)

Capt. Wm. S. McCaskey, 20th Inf., granted three months' extension of leave. (S. O., H. Q. Army, Nov. 11.)

1st Lieut. John Pope, Jr., 1st Art., 2d Lieut. A. D. Andrews, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. C. F. Parker, 2d Art., detailed at Willet's Point for seven months' course torpedo instruction beginning Dec. 1. (S. O., H. Q. A., Nov. 11.)

1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, 1st Art., is announced as A. J. A., with the rank of Captain, relieving 2d Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, 20th Inf. Capt. Charles B. Penrose, C. S., is announced as Chief C. S., relieving Major Thos Wilson. (G. O. 22, Dept. Mo., Nov. 7.)

COURT MARTIALS IN THE ARMY.

The annual report of Acting Judge Advocate General Lieber, U. S. Army, shows that 14 commissioned officers were tried by court martial, the records of four reaching the President for action. Of the ten not requiring the action of the President, six were convicted. Ten cadets were tried, five cases reaching the Secretary and two of the others resulting in conviction. 1,640 enlisted men were tried. From a tabular statement showing the number of courts-martial for the past eight years, it appears that from 1880 to 1885 there was a gradual increase, and that since then there has been a very marked decrease. Comparing the year ending Sept. 30, 1886 with the previous year, there was a decrease of 345; and this year there is a further decrease of 343. There is a decrease of 688—nearly thirty per cent.—this year, compared with the trials of two years ago. There have been fewer trials by general court martial this year than for any year since 1880.

The principal offences upon which convictions resulted, were: absence without leave, 339; assault and battery, 123; desertion, 818; disobedience of orders, 109; drunkenness, 177; drunkenness on duty, 165; failure to attend drill call, 191; disorders, 720, and neglect of duty, 77.

The Department of Dakota shows the greatest number of garrison and regimental courts martial, being credited with 1,835, and the Department of California the smallest, 510. 11,136 cases were tried during the year; 9,476 by inferior courts. Last year 12,206 cases were tried.

Of the whole number tried by inferior courts, 257 resulted in acquittals.

Attention is again invited and action urged upon the recommendations contained in the two last annual reports for a revision of the Articles of War, so that obsolete and useless matter might be eliminated, the articles confined to what would properly be a military penal code, a gradation of punishment be adopted, etc.

The two most prolific subjects of discussion in the administration of military law, the report says, are the military statute of limitations, as applied to desertion, and the obligation of enlisted minors arising under the 103d Article of War, and in order that the questions in dispute may be definitely settled, legislation on the subject is advised. The recommendation is renewed for an extra allowance to officers on court martial duty.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

Forty-three lectures will be delivered at the War College in November, the list being as follows: Eight by Lieutenant Oakins, on "Coast Defences"; five by General H. L. Abbot, U. S. A., on "Defence of the Sea Coast of the United States"; eight by Captain Mahan, on "Naval History"; twelve by Lieutenant T. H. Bliss, U. S. A., on "Military History, Strategy and Tactics"; four by Assistant Naval Constructor Gatewood, on "The Preservation and Care of Iron Ships and Injuries"; six by Lieutenant W. McCarthy Little, on "Naval Warfare."

TRAINING OF FOREIGN ARMY OFFICERS.

ARE THEY PROFESSIONALLY IGNORANT?

COLONEL LONSDALE HALE'S article, "Professional Ignorance in the Army," suggests the query: How are officers trained for the Service in foreign countries, and how does our own system compare with that of European nations?

The Royal Military Academy of Great Britain, at Woolwich, through which all candidates for the artillery and the engineers must pass, was established in 1741. The present establishment, however, was not founded until 1805. Here about 200 cadets are instructed. The age for admission is sixteen years, and vacancies are open to public competition. Annual payments are made for the support of the cadets, a larger sum being required from sons of civilians than from those of military or naval progenitors. When the term of instruction—which comprises the subject of a thorough general education, the higher mathematics, fortification, gunnery, and military duty—is completed, the cadets compete for vacancies in the engineers and in the artillery. Those who pass the best examination are allowed a choice of either arm of the Service. All who obtain commissions in the engineers proceed to Chatham for further instruction in their professional duties; the artillery cadets upon graduation join the artillery at once as lieutenants.

Candidates for commissions in the cavalry and in the infantry are trained at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. The course is limited to one year and the subjects of instruction are confined to military science, modern languages, and the higher mathematics. The Commander-in-Chief nominates the candidates and payments are made in accordance with the rank and circumstances of parents. No payment is required from orphans known as "Queen's Cadets." Commissions are given to those who enter the cavalry or infantry arms in order of graduating merit.

But thirty officers are instructed each year for the staff corps, at the recommendation of the commanding officer. Three years' previous active service and an examination equivalent to that for captaincy qualifies aspirants for this honor. The course is two years. After graduation at the staff college the officer is attached for a short period to some organization in each arm of the Service which he has not served in previously. He then becomes eligible for a staff appointment.

The National Convention of France established the celebrated Polytechnic School in Paris, Sept. 23, 1794. By a decree of July 16, 1804, Napoleon I. placed it under a military regime. A general education is required for admission, and vacancies are filled from those passing the best examination before a travelling Board of Examiners. Students at the Polytechnic are fitted for the staff, engineers, artillery, the corps of hydrographical engineers, etc. The number of cadets is usually about 350. The course of instruction is two years. Upon graduation, those remaining in the military service, to the number of thirty or forty, are sent to the School of Application to pass through a technical course for the artillery and the engineers, similar to that of our own Artillery School at Fort Monroe. The remainder either fail to qualify or they are commissioned in what is termed the line of the Army.

Candidates for commissions in the cavalry and the infantry are instructed in the Special Military School at St. Cyr, near Versailles. The age of admission is the same as for the Polytechnic School. The course is two years, and is similar to the school at Fort Leavenworth, except that the graduates select the arm in which they are to serve in order of merit. There is also a cavalry school at Saumur, with a course of one year, and a school of musketry at Vincennes.

Germany has several cadet schools. The principal one is at Berlin, the others at Bensburg, Curim, Oranienstein, Ploen, Potsdam, and Wahlstatt. Boys as young as ten or eleven years are admitted to what are termed the Junior Cadet Schools, and the course of instruction in them is four years. Two or three years follow at the senior school in Berlin, supplemented by a finishing term of nine months at a division school when graduates receive commissions in the army. A more general military education is acquired by officers of the German Army than by those of any other European nation, or perhaps of any nation in the world. More attention is given to the education of the whole number of officers or prospective officers than in other countries. Boys selected for commissions in the German Army usually remain in the Service for life.

Lads educated for the army, with the ultimate view of possibly becoming officers in the army of Austria, begin their military studies contemporaneously with their general education. The cadets are pledged to the Service by their parents until they are eleven years old, at which age the State takes charge of them. A few pupils pass to the academies as aspirants for commissions; the others are drafted into the Service as non-commissioned officers. In the Austrian school there is an upper and a lower house, the cadets remaining in the lower house until 11 and in the upper house until 15 years of age. Here, too, there is a staff school for Austrian officers, where the course is very strict and where the attainments are of a high order.

Russia has twenty-two military schools and colleges with upward of 7,000 cadets for the Guard and the line alone. There is also a school for artillery, engineers and ensigns of Guards containing 8,000 cadets and an imperial staff school where twenty or twenty-five officers are admitted each year.

Italy, Spain, and other Powers have military schools, academies, and colleges of less extensive fields of instruction, but the professional accomplishments of Italian officers are rated well up in the scale of scientific attainments.

THE AMERICAN TROOPS.

RUFUS FAIRCHILD ZOGBAUM, in his admirable sketches of "Army Life at Home and Abroad," gives an account of a trip over the plains with a column of our regular cavalry, and thus describes the personnel:

They are rather shabby, and some of the troopers wear storage caps and some the civilian's straw hat. Officers, too, though spruce enough, have varied head coverings—some the regulation slouch hats, others sun helmets, and even the cowboy's broad-brimmed sombrero is seen.

"We cannot help smiling as we think of what the astonish-

ment of some of our European friends—the natty English artilleryman, the dashing French chasseur, or the closely buttoned, precise, German dragoon—would be, could they be dropped down here in front of this command, and how they would inwardly comment in no very favorable terms on the appearance of Uncle Sam's troopers in the field. And we cannot help but ask, and we do so in all good feeling, would it not, without carrying 'the pomp and circumstance' of military life to the extreme that our more warlike neighbors do, be of equal practical benefit to the comfort and health of the soldier, and more productive of a feeling of soldierly self-respect if a little more uniformity, a little more attention to details and a greater regard for appearance, even in the field and in such rough service as our little Army, unlike the European service, is so constantly engaged in, were insisted on?"

But the trumpet sounds. It may have all looked a little loose and out of ends an instant before, but as if by an electrical impulse every man is now in place. Just cast a look at the troops. There is not a buckle too much on the horses, and you see that it is all meant for use and quick use, too, and not for parade show. Carbines are clean, saddles well put on, the brass shell cartridges are handy, and there is an easy confidence about the men. Why, they may be 200 miles from their base of supplies and have been working through a line of country as yet untrodden by a white man. A French, a German, an English cavalryman has yet to learn something from the American trooper. The Frenchman has had, or did have, some apprenticeship in the days of Abd-el-Kader, and the Englishman, somewhat in the South African campaigns, but how to be cut loose entirely and to care for himself, and ride on for days and days and get baked to a crisp or frozen stiff, or to breathe alkali dust and keep cheerful and sound, is something a well-seasoned American trooper can teach his fellow-soldier anywhere in the same line of service.

ARTILLERY ORDER OF 1792.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE following is an exact copy from the order book of Major Henry Burbeck, commander of artillery, and I have no doubt will prove of interest to many of your readers. A. B. DYER.
FORT ADAMS, R. I.

HEADQUARTERS, PITTSBURGH, Sept. 4, 1792.

Parole — C. Sign —

In pursuance of the order of the Secretary at War and By Virtue of the Power and authority vested in him By the President of the U. States, the following arrangements of the Officers of the four Sub Legions of the Army of the U. States, viz.:

Majors—John Hamtramck, Richard Call, Erkunes Beatty, Capt. of Artillery—Mahlon Ford.
Capt. of Dragoons—Jediah Rogers.
Capt. of Infantry—Ballard Smith, Thos. Doyle, John Pratt, Wm. Kersey, Wm. Peters, Jacob Kingsbury, Thomas Martin, Corns, Sedaw.
Capt. of Riflemen—John Armstrong, Thos. Pasteur, John Cummings.

2D SUB LEGION.

Majors—David Strong, Jno. Smith, Joseph Ashteton.
Capt. of Artillery—John Peirce.
Capt. of Dragoons—John Stake.
Capt. of Infantry—Richd. Brooks Roberts, Thos. Hughes, John Munn, John F. Buell, Jonathan Case, Thos. Cushing, Jonathan Hill.
Capt. of Riflemen—Joseph Shaylor, Bezebel How, Wm. Preston, John Cook.

3D SUB LEGION.

Majors—Henry Galtner, John Clarke, Geo. M. Bodinger.
Capt. of Artillery—Moses Porter.
Capt. of Dragoons—Henry Bowyer.
Capt. of Infantry—John Jeffers, Abner Prior (transferred from the 1st), Nich. Hannah, Zebulon Pike, Isaac Guion, John Heath, Joseph Carr, Wm. Lewis.
Capt. of Riflemen—Wm. Faulkner, Howell Lewis, Richd. Sparks, Uriah Springer.

4TH SUB LEGION.

Majors—Alex. Trueman, Thos. Butler, Wm. McMahon.
Capt. of Artillery—Daniel McLaue.
Capt. of Dragoons—Wm. Winston.
Capt. of Infantry—Daniel Bradley (transferred from 2d S. L.), Henry Carbury, Wm. Buchanan, Isaac Slough, Joseph Brooks, Wm. Eaton, Richard Surcomb How (transferred from 2d S. L.), Tate Wells.
Capt. of Riflemen—Edward Butler, James Stevenson, Alex. Gibson, John Crawford.

Should any Difficulty arise Line the Rank the following are to govern—the Officers now in service of the same grade and of original appointments are to take rank from the several resolves and acts of Congress as follows viz the resolves of the 7 April 1790 [should be 1793] Capt. Burbeck and Savage, 21 of Oct 1790, the Act of the 30 of April 1790 the Act of 3 of March 1791, the Act of the 5 March 92 its to be understood that the Levy Officers raised for 6 months by virtue of the Act of the 3d of March 91 are in the same precedence (sic) as Lieut Col Harmer's Military Corps in the year 1784 and the troops who were raised under the Act of Congress of the 21 Oct 92 and disbanded by the resolve of the 9 of April 1797 that is the said 6 Months service cannot reverse the relative Rank of the Late War.

But when the short service comes into competition with officers who have never been in Service then it will Give a preference. In other cases the resolves of Congress of the 24 of November 1792 are to govern as far as the same shall be applicable. A designation shall Preclude all claim of Benefit from former rank under a new appointment.

Done at Head Quarters Pittsburgh the 4 Sept. A. D. 92.

(signed) ANTHONY WAYNE.
Major Genl and Commandr in Chief of the Legion of the U. States.

By order
H. DE BATES A D Camp

(From the Chicago News.)

AN IRISHMAN'S JOKE ON SHERIDAN.

I NEVER heard this one on Gen. Sheridan before. We all know that he is not a tall man. It matters not where he saw the ungainly Irish soldier, huge of stature, bow-shouldered and irregular of step. The General thought by a frowning reprehension to excite something of martial ambition in the man. "Don't stand that way, lik a Chinaman doubled over a wash-tub," said he; "straighten up, form erect, chest out and chin elevated. Like this!" and the General, as he spoke, gave a superb illustration of the perfect soldier in parade movement, his eyes fixed unalterably away from earthly things.

"An' it's straight abid I'll be after lookin' all th' time!" asked the recruit, glancing down at his superior officer with a merry twinkle in his eye.

"Precisely; chest out and chin elevated—so! Ah, very good; very good, indeed. Now you look lik a soldier."

"An' must I forivir kape mi eyes pinte an a did livid in this way?"

"Yes, if you mean to be a respectable soldier, certainly."

The Irish recruit puffed out like a pigeon, and as he stepped off to the measured "Right!" "Left!" exclaimed:

"Well, good-boi to ye, leftenant; begorra, I'll nivir see yow agin."

THE Sultan of Morocco denies that he is dead, but nobody believes him, for it is remembered that he concealed the death of his predecessor for six months, and an emperor who will do that to another man is just unscrupulous enough to do it to himself.—*Los Angeles*.

THE STATE TROOPS.

ARMY REPORTS ON THE STATE MILITIA.

REPORTS OF COLONEL TOWNSEND AND MAJOR LODON ON THE NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

THE reports of the officers of the Army detailed to inspection duty at the several State camps are a very interesting and valuable series of documents. They include reports upon the camps of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Alabama, California and Dakota. We propose to publish them as we find room. Commencing with New York we find that in his report upon the New York State Camp to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Colonel E. F. Townsend, 12th U. S. Inf., describes the organization and situation of the camp. Its sanitary condition, he says, "has been made as perfect as skill and money can make it." The messing arrangements "reflect great credit upon the officers who designed the system and the contractors who carried it into effect. There was but little sickness in camp, and that of a temporary nature. There was no target practice, all this being down at Creedmoor." Of the several regiments, he says:

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. N. G.

The first regiment to appear in camp was the 7th, from the city of New York, which marched into camp about 3.30 p. m. June 18, under command of Colonel Emmons Clark. The strength of this regiment, present and absent, is 40 commissioned officers and 938 enlisted men—aggregate, 1,008. There were present in camp the morning of June 19th 36 officers and 734 enlisted men—aggregate, 770. The average strength during the week was 863 enlisted men; the number of officers remaining about the same as at arriving.

The uniform of the 7th is well known, assimilating as it does so closely to the uniform of the U. S. Corps of Cadets. The regiment wore, also, a gray blouse for undress uniform and a gray shell-jacket and forage-cap. The helmet worn is white, with the usual ornaments, making it altogether too heavy for summer wear. This gray uniform is characteristic of this regiment, having been its distinctive dress for many years. It is no doubt very serviceable, but I think that when the regiment is called out by State orders it should be required to wear the State uniform. Upon other occasions the regiment could wear the gray uniform, should it desire so to do, with propriety.

The arms of this regiment, as well as of all the other regiments of the New York National Guard, are Remington rifles, calibre .50. The Remington seems to be preferred to the Springfield, but I think it important that the arms should be of the same calibre as the Government arm if not of the same pattern. The arms appeared to be in excellent order and serviceable.

The cartridge-box generally used on drill was the Frazier patent, with black waist-belts. The one used on dress occasions was of a very old style, and slung upon the right hip by means of a white webbing shoulder-belt.

They also carried the old glazed knapsack, kept in shape by a wooden frame-work—a very poor affair and of but little use.

I saw no canteens or haversacks with this regiment. Generally the discipline in this regiment was good. Military courtesy was scrupulously observed, and all orders were obeyed promptly and with apparent willingness.

After the first two days a marked improvement was manifest, particularly in the ceremonies. Guard mounting and dress parades became nearly perfect. The adjutant, however, habitually posted himself much too far to the front at guard mounting—in fact, nearly at the point he would take for dress parade.

In the drills numerous errors occurred from time to time, but they were carefully corrected by the instructor, and a decided improvement was shown toward the last.

Guard duty in some respects was well done, in others less so. There was too much conversation between contiguous sentries, and the posts were not walked with that spirit and alertness that is desirable.

The formation of the line of battle at parades was too hurried. The companies moved out from their company streets nearly or quite simultaneously, and appeared upon the line nearly at the same moment; several, in consequence, were obliged to mark time until an opportunity occurred to move to place. A little more time taken would have avoided this, and the appearance would have been considerably improved. The marching in battalion drill and parades was excellent, the manoeuvres fairly well done; skirmish drill not so well, but considerable improvement in both drills was exhibited toward the last.

The manual of arms at guard mounting and dress parade toward the latter part of the week was as near perfection as soldiers are likely to get, and quite as good as is desirable; but at the company and battalion drills the same attention was by no means paid to this point.

The police of the camp ground was simply perfect. I have never before seen so clean a camp.

Take it all in all, this regiment deserves great praise, and well sustained its fine reputation.

At about 4 p. m., June 25th, this regiment marched out of camp and took steamer for New York City, and the 12th Regiment, which had arrived, occupied the ground.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. N. G.

This regiment was fully equipped with knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens, and presented a soldierly appearance as it marched into camp. It is commanded by Colonel James H. Jones, formerly an officer of the 4th U. S. Cavalry. Its lieutenant colonel is Herman Dowd, formerly of the 3d U. S. Artillery, both graduates of the U. S. Military Academy. The strength of the regiment, present and absent, is 35 officers and 654 enlisted men—aggregate, 689. The number present June 25th was 29 officers and 528 enlisted men—aggregate, 557. The average strength during the week was 526 enlisted men; officers, 25. In addition to the regiment were two separate companies, one the 17th Separate Company, from Flushing, Long Island, and the other the 35th Separate Company, from Ogdensburg, N. Y. These companies were attached to the regiment for the purposes of this camp, and lettered L and M, respectively. The 17th Separate Company (L) numbered 3 officers and 35 enlisted men; the 35th Separate Company (M) 2 officers and 65 enlisted men; absent, 3 officers and 35 enlisted men.

It was soon seen that the number of raw men in this command was very large, and I learned upon inquiry that by far the largest portion had been enlisted since the last tour of the regiment in camp, two years ago. Indeed the Ogdensburg company has been organized little more than a year. Nevertheless, the troops went to work with great zeal, and showed that all that was needed was time and good instruction.

The uniform of this regiment is the State uniform, and conforms very nearly to the uniform of the Regular Army as worn before the adoption of the white trimmings, except that the coat is double-breasted and the privates wear the stripe on the trousers. The uniform is entirely serviceable, but the coat is too heavy. A single-breasted coat would be much better, and I think this is generally recognized. The helmet worn is the white one, such as is worn by Regular soldiers in hot climates; no ornaments.

The arms and equipments were as described for the 7th Regiment; the Frazier cartridge-box only being used. The condition of arms and equipments was substantially the same as in that regiment.

I should describe this regiment as being thoroughly amenable to discipline, and that any apparent lack of it was due to ignorance rather than intent. Military courtesy was very largely observed, yet there were many instances in which it was lacking. I noticed, however, that such matters were always corrected when observed by the officers, and in a few days it became exceptional to notice a lapse in this respect. The men were willing to learn and obedient in executing orders. At night, after taps, the camp was uniformly quiet.

The instruction of the regiment cannot be said to be very good, though it is rapidly improving. It has most capable field officers and an excellent adjutant, who are doing efficient work, but many of the line officers are not yet up to the mark. Drills (company, battalion, and skirmish) were constantly kept up; each drill showing a good advance over the preceding one.

Wednesday, June 29, an experimental battalion skirmish drill took place under the supervision of Lieutenant G. N. Whistler, 5th Art. U. S. Army, who came from New York Harbor for the purpose. It is intended to demonstrate how our present infantry tactics can be adapted to the present conditions of modern warfare. The battalion was formed in column of divisions. Deployment was made from the head of the column, each division having a small reserve. Successive divisions were thrown forward and the advance made by rushes, the leading line being re-enforced by those in rear. When about 150 yards from the objective point, the final reserve of the battalion in line-of-battle, with fixed bayonets, charged up to the enemy's works, carrying with it the heavily re-enforced firing line. Though, no doubt, there are grave defects in this method, yet they are due to the inherent defects of our present system of tactics, and in my opinion this is an excellent method of instructing a battalion in skirmishing so long as we are obliged to retain our present tactics. Although but one deployment was made, the men caught the idea quickly and the drill may be said to have been fairly successful. This drill was repeated over a broken and wooded country two days after, and was very satisfactory in its results.

Dress parades and guard mountings were well executed, and after the first day or two with variable correctness. The manual of arms, though by no means perfect, was very good at all ceremonies. At drill the same close attention to exactness did not obtain. Sentry duty was fairly well performed, generally, though on account of a large number of raw men numerous errors occurred from time to time. The police of the camp during the tour of this regiment could not have been improved.

Saturday, July 2, at 5 o'clock P. M., the steamers from New York having arrived, this regiment marched out of camp. The magnificent appearance of the regiment as it moved off drew commendation from all on-lookers, and clearly demonstrated the value of the week's work. It showed what can be done in a comparatively short time with good material when handled by efficient officers.

NINTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.

As the 12th Regiment moved off the 9th Regiment moved into camp. This regiment is commanded by Col. Wm. Seaward, and was equipped with haversacks, knapsacks, and canteens; wearing the State uniform, with black helmets. Its strength present and absent is 32 officers and 553 enlisted men—aggregate, 585. July 3, its strength present in camp was 30 officers and 383 enlisted men—aggregate, 413. Shortly after the arrival of this regiment four separate companies marched into camp, and were organized into the 1st Provisional Battalion. This battalion was composed of—

The 6th Separate Co., numbering, present and absent, 4 officers and 100 enlisted men; in camp July 3, 3 officers and 80 enlisted men. 11th Separate Co., present and absent, 4 officers and 33 enlisted men; in camp, 3 officers and 35 enlisted men. 37th Separate Company, present and absent, 2 officers and 67 enlisted men; in camp, 2 officers and 49 enlisted men. 41st Separate Co., present and absent, 4 officers and 68 enlisted men; in camp, 3 officers and 53 enlisted men. Aggregate, present and absent, 14 officers and 287 enlisted men; in camp, 11 officers and 217 enlisted men.

The battalion was placed under the command of Maj. Jones, 11th Regt., who was supplied, in detail, with the necessary commissioned and non-commissioned staff. The troops arriving in camp so late, the usual dress parade was dispensed with.

Sunday morning, July 3, the 1st Provisional Battalion was formed for battalion inspection. It was observed at once that it was entirely new to all, and numerous errors were made. So far as I observed, the 9th Regiment had no inspection.

Before closing this report I desire to express my warmest acknowledgments of the great courtesy and attention shown me by Gen. Porter and Varian, Col. Phisterer, the post adjutant, and indeed by every officer connected with the post staff. They made my sojourn of two weeks most pleasant, and it was with great regret that the necessity of making preparations to move with my regiment to the West rendered it imperative that I should leave before the termination of the entire camp tour. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. F. Townsend, Col. 12th Inf.

In a report on the other regiments Maj. R. Loder, U. S. Art., says:

Col. Phisterer, the acting assistant adjutant general, not content with watching daily every detail, like a thorough soldier, would call in the first sergeants and non-commissioned staff and thoroughly instruct them in the routine of their duties, explaining with great care the proper manner of conducting their office work. On one occasion this was omitted for cause, and I was much surprised to find how mixed the office work and, in fact, other work was in consequence.

The day previous to marching on guard the entire detail was called together and the duties and manner of performing said duties were thoroughly explained and illustrated. The duties of sentinels, particularly, were rehearsed again and again with an untiring vigilance; and if they were not finally understood it was certainly not the fault of the instructor. The inspection of drill was watched with a critical eye for mistakes. A daily report of this was submitted to the commanding officer, and by him, with remarks, to the officers concerned, who, if they so desired, could correct them at the next drill.

The marching and step were admirable; manoeuvres well performed generally. The chief difficulty was with the guides, who did not know their duties. In many cases neither the field nor staff officers seemed capable of posting them; at all events, they failed to do so. It was the same with reference to one major and one adjutant who did understand and did post guides and rectify mistakes.

The men manifested much spirit in their drills, and although the battalion drills were hard, hot and long continued, I found no disposition to grumble, every one doing his share willingly. The drill of the 23d, under Lieut. Col. Bacon, was exceptionally hard and rapid. A few of the subdivision commanders and one battalion commander failed in a knowledge, more or less, of their duties. The errors became less from day to day, and, with one exception, the commands made rapid improvement. The last drills were nearly perfect technically, generally, the last parade and guard mount were quite so.

The Adjutant General's Office, under charge of Col. Fred. Phisterer, was a model. The routine of service, including passes and papers of all kinds, was quickly perfect.

The supply departments, under Gen. Varian and his hard-working assistant, Col. Story, are in good shape. No regular inspection of the troops took place. Lieut. Col. W. F. W. was a constant inspector general, represented the department, and in the inspection of the camp and kindred work he was excellent. The inspector of guards, Capt. Thurston, and the inspector of drills, Capt. Stackpole, knew their business, and attended to it thoroughly.

I find it stated by others that military courtesy was, as a rule, strictly observed, and I found it so. The men were respectful and obedient. No nonsense, intoxication, noise, or brawls were found in camp, and after taps, even on the last night, the greatest quiet prevailed. The officers and men were required to wear their uniform at all times, and when outside the tent or company streets coats had to be

buttoned, and this was general from the commandant down. Guard duty was well performed. Grand rounds every night; in my tours I found the men and officers well posted; all they required was a little more experience. The police of the camp was nearly perfect. On one occasion I considered it as perfect in the body of the camp. This careful policing extended throughout the entire grounds. The discipline reached even the band; their behavior was excellent, and tents and grounds in good order. The sanitary condition was superb.

The Commandant-in-Chief is to be congratulated on the excellence of the National Guard of the State of New York, if the commands I had the honor of visiting are to be taken as a true sample of the rest. Gen. Porter, in his quietly energetic way, is pursuing the proper course to place the National Guard in a true soldierly condition. If his orders are carried out, or rather if he can have them enforced, I can't see what more can be desired in infantry movements. It was a matter of surprise to me to find how factually everything went. The faults I have mentioned are the only ones to be rectified, unless I and the other inspectors exact more implicit obedience to their orders and the file-closers exercise more authority.

I have to thank Gen. Porter and his staff for their exceedingly kind and courteous treatment, and I may add that I spent a profitable month at the camp of instruction of the National Guard of the State of New York. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. Loder, Major, 3d Artillery.

Major Loder simply reports the average strength of the 47th Regiment, but makes no criticism upon its performance. No report appears from Colonel Best, who was to report on the 9th N. Y. and the Provisional Battalion.

WHAT THE MILITIA NEED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE communication of "H" in your last issue interests me from the standpoint of a militiaman. The criticism of the efficiency of the State troops, especially in the case of New York, is well merited. But he does not touch on the subject of their gradual degeneration both in numbers and material. Twenty years from now the militia of New York State, if hampered by the same drawbacks as it is now, will be a thing of the past. And still those in control and who have the matter most at heart are strangely inactive towards providing a remedy for this gradual decay.

To get young men of the right material to join the militia for five years of voluntary servitude, inducements of some sort must be offered. Do dilapidated armories and public disapproval constitute a good inducement? Visit some of our armories you who are wont to criticize, and you will not wonder at our decrease in membership. Build our armories for which appropriations have been made and give us the benefit of popular approval, and mark the change. New York, the Empire State, should be ashamed of her militia in its present condition.

THE 9TH.

GENERAL DRUM ON THE MILITIA.

In his report to the Secretary of War, Gen. Drum, Adjutant-General of the Army, says:

The steadily increasing interest manifested by the militia of the States is evidenced by the high percentage of attendance in the art of war exercises at the annual drill, the military spirit of the troops. With the liberal increase of the appropriation made by Congress at its last session for the benefit of the militia, it is earnestly hoped that the State military authorities will, by an increased allowance of ammunition, foster and develop the efficiency of the rank and file in target firing.

The use of the weapon is an important duty of a soldier, and therefore, while many company organizations include an armorer, his duties should not be those of an absolute care-taker, but rather as an instructor of the men of the company, except in rare cases, where his services as an expert are a necessity. Much benefit would undoubtedly result from the establishment, during each encampment, of an officers' school for instruction in the handling of the administration of a post. As the correct handling and management of a company depends measurably on the intelligence and knowledge of its non-commissioned officers, I would also suggest the advantage of holding weekly, during the winter months, a non-commissioned officers' school (the captain as instructor) for instruction in company drill, duties of guards and sentinels, and the administration of a company. Young officers of the Army could be spared during the winter, to report to the Adjutant-General of States, on application of the Governors, to aid in the instruction of both officers and non-commissioned officers.

While it is evident that still many earnest workers in bringing up the militia to its highest efficiency seem to regard mechanical perfection in drill as the great desideratum in the art of war, evidence is lacking to show that the development of the truer perception—that knowledge of military duties, the cultivation of individual powers, endurance, intelligent but cheerful obedience, are, in truth, the real characteristics of the citizen soldier of the Republic.

The data in the statement herewith, tabulated from the reports of the officers performing the duties of professor of tactics and military science at the summer camps of the militia, are generally satisfactory and evidence a widening sense of appreciation of the positive value—beyond a mere disciplinary point of view—of the early and partial instruction of the youths of the country in military studies and habits. The average number of students attending these institutions was 5,892, of whom 600 attended artillery drills and 3,273 infantry drills.

CREEDMOOR.

The 13th and last marksmen's badge match of the season was shot at Creedmoor, Nov. 8 (Election Day). The attendance was very large, there being over 400 competitors. The weather was good for shooting, although a strong wind bothered the shooters in the forenoon. Following are the scores of 42 and over, the first 13 the winners of the match, 200 and 500 yards:

Name.	Co.	Regt.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Tot.
1. F. A. Wells.....	B	23	23	24	47
2. J. R. Byrd.....	F	22	23	24	46
3. W. H. Greenland.....	Staff	24	22	24	46
4. J. F. Klein.....	17th Sep. Co.	22	24	24	46
5. J. S. Shepherd.....	D	23	20	25	45
6. G. L. Holmes.....	I	24	20	25	45
7. G. P. Hamlin.....	I	23	21	24	45
8. G. W. Loft.....	G	13	23	22	45
9. T. J. Dolan.....	N. C. S.	12	24	21	45
10. F. Stuart.....	C	20	19	25	44
11. R. M. Dunn.....	G	7	20	24	44
12. J. Cavanagh.....	N. R. A.	1	22	22	44
13. G. A. Lane.....	G	13	22	22	44

MILITIA ITEMS.

The Connecticut National Guard will be mustered and inspected between Nov. 15 and 20, inclusive, by the commanding officers of regiments, battalions, or batteries, who will muster their respective commands in person, in the evening, at their several armories. Only those who will be mustered as present who are in uniform and in the ranks.

The twelfth games of the 7th Regiment Athletic Association

will be held in the regimental armory, Dec. 3, beginning at 8 P. M., when the following events will be decided, open only to members of the 7th Regiment: 93-yard, 220-yard, 440-yard, 1,000-yard and 1-mile badminton runs; 220-yard hurdle, 10 hurdles 2 ft. 6 in. high; half-mile roller skate handicap; half-mile walk, for those who have never won a prize in a walking race; half-mile run, for those who have never won a prize in a running race; 1-mile handicap walk; 1-mile and 3-mile bicycle handicaps; wheel-barrow handicap 2 laps; putting 10 lb. shot; sack race, 50 yards; three-legged race, handicap, 1 lap; exhibition bicycle drill; obstacle race, teams of three men from same company, counting points in order they finish, and team with least number of points to win; inter-company tug-of-war, five minutes' time limit; teams of four men, limit 675 lbs. First and second medals will be awarded for each event and a banner in the team obstacle and tug-of-war. Three starters or no race. Music by regimental band. Entries close Nov. 24, to Frederick W. Janssen, Secretary of Executive Committee, P. O. Box 123, New York City.

Co. F, 23d Regt., have formed a riding club and it already numbers 21 members.

A handsome silver headed cane has been offered in Co. D, 23d Regt., as a prize for the best shooting in the company at the regimental rifle range.

Major H. C. Sanger, of the 2d Brigade staff, brought from England a contrivance for use for instruction in signaling. The Signal Corps is stated to be making fair progress in recruiting.

The Board of Supervisors of Brooklyn, N. Y., have appropriated \$400 for the rifle range at the 23d Regiment armory. There will be four sliding targets as at Creedmoor, two for prone and two for off-hand shooting. A number of prizes have been offered throughout the regiment for the best shooting.

TARGET PRACTICE AT CHICAGO.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF RIFLE PRACTICE,
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 22, 1887.

To the Asst. Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Division Missouri.

SIR: In order that an official record may be preserved of a rapidly test at skirmish firing of the Springfield service rifle, I have the honor to report as follows:

The first test was made under the conditions expressed in lines 18 to 22 inclusive, par. 596, E. and C. F. Place armory of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, Illinois National Guard, corner Washington Boulevard and Curtis street, Chicago. Dummy service cartridges were used. This exhibition was witnessed and verified by Col. Emil Madren, Royal Danish Artillery, by Capt. Frank Garrett, 17th Inf.; by Lieut. L. R. Hare, 7th Cav., A. D. C. to Division Commander, and by a number of officers of the militia and citizens.

Six enlisted men, distinguished marksmen, belonging to the Division of the Missouri, participated. Three men, Sergeants Crow, King, and Weeks, constituted the first squad. They fired in the 15 second interval from 22 to 29 cartridges at each halt. The second squad, Sergt. Wolford, Corp. Michel and Private Feeney, fired under the same conditions and restrictions from 21 to 27 shots.

The two squads were then united. The six men named fired as many as 56 cartridges in 15 seconds.

On Oct. 18, the Division of the Missouri rifle team, all distinguished marksmen, gave at Camp Sheridan, this city, an exhibition skirmish run, using the Service Springfield rifle and ammunition. Conditions: Same as expressed in par. 596, E. and C. F., save in following respects: Target B, six feet square, 200 yds. Number of cartridges fired by the 11 men was 560. The following results were attained:

Name.	No. of shots fired.	Bulls.	Centres.	Inners.	Outers.	No. of hits.	Score.
Sergt. Jas. W. Weeks, E. 6th Inf.....	56	23	23	7	5	58	230
2d Lieut. Jas. T. Kerr, 17th Inf.....	50	23	19	12	5	54	227
Sergt. S. P. Crow, C. 20th Inf.....	60	16	23	12	6	57	230
Corp. Christian Michel, B. 1st Cav.....	46	14	23	8	1	46	188
Sergt. Geo. N. King, F. 20th Inf.....	58	8	19	11	6	44	161
Sergt. Hugh Griffin, D. 8th Cav.....	58	11	23	12	3	47	151
Private Thos. Feeney, D. 5th Inf.....	50	11	9	12	12	33	137
Sergt. A. W. Stay, F. 9th Inf.....	50	12	9	7	3	31	123
Sergt. John J. Wolford, E. 19th Inf.....	53	5	8	12	13	38	119
Sergt. E. H. Stevens, G. 7th Inf.....	50	6	12	10	3	31	114
Sergt. H. S. Ogilvie, C. 8th Inf.....	35	6	7	8	5	26	82
Totals.....	600	130	175	104	54	463	1170

The smoke lay so low that at one halt Sergt. King fired six shots at Lieut. Kerr's target; Sergt. Stevens three shots at Corp. Michel's target; Sergt. Ogilvie fired eight shots at Sergt. Weeks's target.

Sergts. Crow and Wolford fired eight shots each at the fifth halt. The percentage of hits was nearly 83. The percentage of the possible score was 63.21. Both tests were of great interest to the spectators, some of whom were members of the rifle teams, or rifle clubs, of Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, Maryland and Illinois.

At the individual short and mid-range competition, open to the world; any rifle or ammunition; military rifles allowed three points at each range; 10 shots each at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards; Targets A and B; position as per our E. and C. F., Oct. 17, 1887, the first prize was won by Sergt. John J. Wolford, Co. E, 19th Inf. His total was 180, he using the Service rifle and Frankford ammunition, thus beating, handicap off, such experts as W. M. Farrow, C. W. Hinman, Freeman R. Bull and M. W. Bull, of the Massachusetts rifle team. Farrow shot with his own rifle, Hinman with a Sharps rifle. Both these men were members of the International Rifle team, and all have deservedly high reputations as rifle shots. Farrow's score was 177; Hinman's 176; Bull brothers 160, each.

Lieut. Kerr made in this competition 166. Sergt. Geo. N. King, F. 20th Inf., stood No. 6 among 57 competitors, with an aggregate of 163. Hussey and Merrill, of Massachusetts, had 167 each. Eight members of our team had an average of 80 per cent. or over.

On the same date, in individual skirmish firing, open to the world, any rifle or ammunition; rifles other than military hand loaded six points; any ammunition; target B; 600 to 300 yards; five balls each way; two shots at each halt; the following were the highest scores made, it being possible to score 100 points:

Sergt. Hugh Griffin, U. S. Army, Service rifle and ammunition, 91.
Sergt. G. N. King, U. S. Army, Service rifle and ammunition, 90.
Pvt. E. A. Partridge, 23d Inf., do., 90.
Sergt. W. Driscoll, 23d Inf., do., 89.
Sergt. J. J. Wolford, U. S. Army, do., 87.
Sergt. C. Michel, E. S. Army, do., 87.
Lieut. F. A. Tarr, Minnesota, do., 85.
B. O. Bush, Michigan, fancy rifle and special ammunition, 84.
A. Chisholm, Maryland, Service rifle and ammunition, 83.
Sergt. S. P. Crow, U. S. Army, do., 82.
W. S. Hussey, Massachusetts, Service rifle and special ammunition, 81.
Major C. W. Hinman, Massachusetts, Sharps rifle and special ammunition, 80.
Lieut. Scott, Iowa, fancy rifle and ammunition, 80.
L. C. Orchardman, Iowa, do., 80.
Sergt. J. H. Painter, Maryland, Service rifle and ammunition, 80.
Sergt. A. W. Stay, U. S. Army, do., 80.
Sergt. J. W. Weeks, U. S. Army, do., 80.
As a whole, I think that the demonstrations of our system of rifle practice have proved of great value to the militia; and further, is creating a sentiment favoring the abolition from future competitions of fancy target rifles provided with delicate and elaborate appendages, useless for hunting, also

for Service, requiring special ammunition and loading or cleaning appliances during a competition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
PHILIP READE, 1st Lieut. 3d Infantry,
Inspector of Rifle Practice, Division of the Missouri.

THE OHIO MILITIA SETTLED IT.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, Nov. 6, 1887.

For months several railways have been fighting for terminal facilities here. A few days ago the Baltimore and Ohio and Zanesville, Newcomerstown and Columbus Companies purchased property for right of way. To-day the Zanesville, Mount Vernon and Marion Company began laying track over the disputed territory. It was not long before 200 Baltimore and Ohio section hoopers were on the scene ready, it was asserted, to tear up the track as fast as it was laid. As it was impossible to get an injunction the Governor was appealed to and he ordered out one company of militia, and later a Gatling gun battery was sent to the scene. This had a pacific effect and the Baltimore and Ohio men dispersed, promising not to interfere with the track-laying to-night.

NEW JERSEY.

The following changes in the commissioned officers of the National Guard have occurred since July 31, 1887:

Promotions and appointments.—John Watts Kearny, to be Insp.-General, with the rank of Brig.-General, Aug. 6, 1887; J. Blanchard Edgar, to be Aide-3d-Camp, with the rank of Captain.
Gove C. Ainslee, to be Captain, Co. F, 1st Regiment.
2d Lieut. John A. Greten, Jr., Co. D, 2d Regiment, to be 1st Lieutenant.
Sergt. Isaac Schoenthal, Co. A, 3d Battalion, to be 2d Lieutenant.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

The staff of Major-General Dimond, as now completed, is as follows: Lieut.-Colonel Z. P. Clark, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; Lieut. Col. Warren B. English, Quartermaster; Lieut. Col. M. H. Hecht, Paymaster; Lieut. Col. Horace G. Platt, Judge-Advocate; Lieut. Col. Hans H. Kohler, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Lieut. Col. James W. Staples, Division Inspector; Lieut. Col. Albert E. Castle, Ordnance Officer; Lieut. Col. Benjamin R. Swan, Surgeon; Lieut. Col. Byron O. Carr, Engineer Officer; Lieut. Col. Edgar J. De Foe, Commissary Major George Whitell, Aide-de-Camp; Major William A. Foster, Aide-de-Camp; Brigadier-General Cutting has appointed Major Edward Sproul, 2d Artillery, Assistant Adjutant-General on his staff.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Minnesota Commandery held a pleasant reunion in the ladies' ordinary of the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, Nov. 2, at which Capt. D. M. Gilmore read an interesting paper on cavalry in general, with a brief sketch of the engagements at Kelly's Ford and Gettysburg. The following were elected: Daniel Ashley Dickinson, Lieut. Caleb Henry Benton, Capt. Dennis Cavanaugh, Lieut. John Randolph Parrish, W. S. Getty, son of Gen. Getty, U. S. A.; A. M. McClaren, son of Gen. McClaren. Following the business the members gathered about the festive board and partook of an excellent lunch.

At the meeting of the Ohio Commandery at Cincinnati last week, Capt. C. Ayres presented it in three large photographs, taken by the Government on the occasion of the restoration of the old flag to Fort Sumter, in 1865, and presented to Dr. Ayres's uncle, Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, by Secretary of War Stanton. The photographs are very artistic, representing two inside and one exterior view of the famous fort. They are valuable in themselves, and almost priceless historically.

MODERN MILITARY RIFLES.

In an article on Modern Military Rifles, the London Daily News gives the following list of the rifles which are now in actual use in various countries:

"Afghanistan, Martini-Henry; Argentine Republic, Remington; Austria, Werndl, Mannlicher (M. 85); Belgium, Albini-Braendlin; Brazil, Comblain; Chili, Kropatschek; China, Remington; Snider, Hotchkiss, etc.; Columbia, Remington; Denmark, Remington; Egypt, Remington; France, Gras, Lobell, Kropatschek; Germany, Mauser, Mauser (M. 71-84); Great Britain, Martini-Henry, Snider; Greece, Gras (M. 74); Holland, Beaumont-Chassepot (modified); Italy, Vetterli, Vitali-Vetterli, Freddi (?); Japan, Murata; Madagascar, Remington; Mexico, Lee; Montenegro, Kenka, Dreyse; Norway and Sweden, Jarmann; Persia, Chassepot; Peru, Beaumont (modified); Portugal, Guedes, Kropatschek; Russia, Berdan (M. 71); Servia, Peabody-Griffin; Spain, Remington (M. 71); Switzerland, Vetterli; Turkey, Martini-Henry, Peabody-Martini; United States, Springfield, Lee; Uruguay, Remington."

The following comparison of the qualities of the principal rifles is given:

System.	Weight of Rifle.	Calibre.	Weight of Bullet.	Weight of Powder.	Weight of Cartridge.	Time in Calibre.	Time in Magazine.	Muzzle Velocity.
Werndl.	13 1/2	.433	37	37	1 in 80	1480		
Martini-Henry.	32	.450	57	48	1 in 49	1253		
Gras (M. 74-80).	9 1/2	.433	31	34	1 in 50	1490		
Mauser (M. 71-84).	10 1/2	.433	37	34	1 in 50	1410		
Vetterli.	10 1/2	.414	35	31	1 in 69 1/2	1427		
Kropatschek.	9 1/2	.433	31	34	1 in 50	1480		
Jarmann.	10 1/2	.433	37	34	1 in 50	1480		
Springfield.	9 1/2	.433	37	34	1 in 49	1480		
Remington (M. 71).	9 1/2	.433	37	34	1 in 50	1480		
Enfield-Martini.	9 1/2	.433	37	34	1 in 50	1480		
Mannlicher (M. 85).	9 1/2	.433	37	34	1 in 50	1480		
Freddi.	9 1/2	.433	37	34	1 in 50	1480		
Hobler.	9 1/2	.433	37	34	1 in 50	1480		
Lobel.	9 1/2	.433	37	34	1 in 50	1480		
Pieri.	9 1/2	.433	37	34	1 in 50	1480		

Speaking of the rifles at present in use, the News says:

"Upon the whole, if we regard these weapons merely as single-shot rifles, the Enfield-Martini, the Springfield, and the Jarmann may be taken to be the best of the twelve. The real superiority, however, of the Enfield-Martini becomes more apparent than ever when we compare the heights of the trajectories of the three selected rifles at various ranges, as follows:

	500 yards.	1,000 yards.	2,000 yards.
Springfield.	8.5	46.8	343.0
Jarmann.	7.2	42.9	343.0
Enfield-Martini.	6.7	39.0	306.1

"This table certainly makes it appear that reduction of calibre and of weight of bullet, without proportionate reduction of weight of powder charge, and with an increased twist in the rifling, gives a

highly increased velocity; and it was probably with these statistics before them that the Government the other day decided that the Enfield-Martini was not good enough for our army, and that the service required not merely a magazine rifle, but a magazine rifle with a calibre of about .31. The British bullet of the future will be, therefore, no thicker than an ordinary lead-pencil. So much for modern military rifles, regarded simply as single-loading weapons.

"Many of the rifles of which we have already spoken are magazine, or quick-firing rifles. The exact type of this class of weapon which is to be adopted in Great Britain does not appear to have yet been determined, but it is understood to be either the Improved Lee or the Lee-Burton. Both of these have detachable magazines, and the breech-bolt mechanism is the same in each. All the modern magazine rifles are, in fact, constructed on the breech-bolt system, though the details vary somewhat in almost every case. It is in the form and position of the magazines that the greatest divergencies prevail. As Capt. W. H. James has classed them, magazines may be divided into (1) those in the butt, (2) those under the barrel, (3) those over the barrel, and (4) those under the breech. 'No nation,' he says, 'has adopted the first and third forms.' Germany, France, Switzerland, Sweden, and Portugal have the second, with magazines under the barrel, in the systems of Mauser, Kropatschek, Vetterli, Jarmann, and Kropatschek-Guedes respectively. These guns are all difficult to load, and the balance of the piece is altered each time the gun is fired. The chief objection to the first class lies in the difficulty to load. The third class is objectionable because the aim is obstructed by the magazine over the barrel. The best position is that of the fourth class, with magazine under the breech, as in the Mannlicher, Schulhoff, Pieri, Lee, and Improved-Lee.

"The Lobell, the new French rifle, has its magazine under the barrel; but save that the receptacle contains eight cartridges, and that smokeless powder is used, little is known about it.

"The new Austrian rifle, Mannlicher (M. 85), carries its magazine, a detachable one, under the breech, and the manipulation of the breech-bolt simply involves a straight backward and forward motion, so that the gun can be fired and loaded without removing it from the shoulder. Each magazine holds five cartridges, and, when destined for use, is placed in a hollow frame beneath the breech. This frame has bent rocking levers which project into the magazine, entering from the rear and below. The levers act as carriers for the cartridges, and feed them up to a point at which they can be acted upon by the forward motion of the bolt, and so thrust into the barrel. The ammunition is kept packed in magazines, each of which is a tin case, costing about 1d., and weighing about 385 grains. The disadvantage of the rifle is that it cannot be used as a single loader.

"The Improved Lee is free from this grave drawback. Like the Mannlicher it has a detachable magazine which holds five cartridges; but it can be used as a single-loader, whether the magazine be attached or not. A full magazine can be substituted for an empty one in two seconds. Like the Mannlicher, the Lee can be fired again and again without removing it from the shoulder. It is now almost certain that some modification of this weapon will be adopted for the use of our Army.

"Various guns which utilize the recoil of each discharge for the purpose of ejecting the empty cartridge, and even substituting a full one, and in some cases firing it, might also be noticed. Capt. Freddi has invented one which the Italian Government has proposed to adopt, and which seems to be an excellent weapon. The Freddi system only, however, makes a restricted use of the recoil, which is employed merely to eject the empty cartridge, open the chamber, and cock the rifle. It is difficult to explain the mechanism without the aid of diagrams; but in practice the Freddi is worked as follows: From a cartridge box, which hangs at the side of the rifle, the soldier takes a cartridge and inserts it in the receiver as in an ordinary single-loader. He then brings the gun to the shoulder, fires it by pressing the trigger with his forefinger, introduces a new cartridge, and with his thumb presses a button, which closes the breech. He can fire twenty-four rounds in a minute, and he can always use the gun as a single loader by working the bolt himself instead of letting the recoil work it for him.

"The relative lightness of the Freddi cartridge is due solely to the calibre of the rifle being .325, as compared with the Mauser's, .432. The relative lightness of the rifle is due to the fact that the gun, and not the soldier, has to take the force of the recoil. In ordinary rifles it is necessary to make the weapon heavy, in order that the soldier may be assisted in supporting the shock; but that necessity not existing in the Freddi the gun can be made as light as possible.

In a recent speech at the Mansion House, Sir Henry Hallford, who is a member of the Small Arms Commission, said: "The rifle of the future is likely to be a very small bore, .31 inch. A magazine arm, carrying in its magazine and in its barrel ten shots, it will shoot with the accuracy of the best match rifle. It is to shoot as well at 1,000 yds. as the Martini-Henry does at 400 yards, the angle of descent at 1,000 yards will be identical with that of the Martini at 700 yards. The recoil is about one-third of that of the Martini, and the lightness of the ammunition will enable the soldier to carry 166 rounds where he now carries only 100." Sir H. Hallford expressed his strong conviction that the rifle when perfected would attain all these results.

(Paris Despatch to the London Daily News.)

A NEW FRENCH GUN.

EXPERIMENTS were commenced at Dunkerque recently on a new 13-inch gun. The quantity of gunpowder used is 114 kilograms, and the projectile of conical shape weighs 318 kilograms. I may mention that some days ago I was shown the bullet of the new Lebel gun. There can be no harm in describing its appearance, since in the event of a war these missiles would be the first thing to fall, or rather to fly into the enemy's hands. Besides, the Germans are known to have stolen a few at Belfort. In shape it is conical, but the tip is slightly flattened. It is a trifle under one-third of an inch in diameter, and somewhat over one such in length. The bullet is

made of a shell of German silver, about one-twentieth of an inch in thickness, filled in with an alloy of lead, hardened with antimony.

MUTINY IN THE PERUVIAN ARMY.

ADVICES of Oct. 1 from Treejillo, Peru, state that on the night of Sept. 27 a mutiny broke out in the barracks of the Zepita battalion and two companies succeeded in escaping, after mortally wounding the captain of the guard, named Bustante, and killing the sentry. It is said that the soldiers mutinied owing to receiving only two paper soles per day as ration money. They proceeded to the barracks, but the lieutenant on duty stood bravely by his post and resisted a heavy fire with great skill until he was reinforced by the Sub-Prefect of Police. During this time some of the mutineers had also attacked the hospital, but they were driven off. These two defeated parties subsequently took to the mountains. The authorities followed the mutineers out about place in which several were killed. Many of the three leagues into the country, where a fight took place. It is said that the mutiny would have taken place if the soldiers had been regularly paid, but that as their pay was in arrears and none would trust them they were driven to desperation. The taxes are paid in silver soles. This the soldiers see, and therefore they object to being paid in paper money. The sergeant who led the mutiny has been caught and brought to Treejillo. He was tried by court-martial and shot. It is asserted that fourteen of the mutineers have been caught and shot up to date.

CAVALRY HORSES.

In some notes which Veterinary Surgeon J. H. Steel, Superintendent of the Bombay Veterinary College, contributes to the Quarterly Journal of Veterinary Science in India, on the subject of the powers of endurance of Army horses, he points out that the tendency of Government officers, and also of private individuals, is to give their horses too little work. This produces a condition of sleekness which is pretty, but not soldierly. The proper condition for horses going on service is that of sound muscles and a small reserve of fat to fall back upon—the condition of the hunter rather than that of the roer. On their condition at starting, their food, the amount of their work, and the care and attention bestowed on them, the subsequent health of the horses will depend. Russia, however, according to Mr. Steel, has also on record some notable feats of riding.

"The endurance of Turkoman horses," he says, "is especially notable. Thus, some two years ago, a detachment of Cossacks, with most unfavorable weather and roads, rode from Nijni-Novgorod to Moscow in five days, at the rate of 53 miles a day, and then accomplished the journey from Moscow to St. Petersburg at the rate of 56 miles a day, the horses on the arrival at their ultimate destination being as fresh and fit for action as when they started. The arrival of this detachment in the Russian capital created some sensation, and the men were all presented to the Emperor in the Winter Palace. This record, however, is in no way an unusual one in Russia. For example, at a recent review at Warsaw a couple of sotnia of Don Cossacks were on parade who had just previously travelled for three days at the rate of 74 miles a day, and their horses were thoroughly fit and fresh. Then, again, some months ago, 200 Cossacks, with not more than 16 led horses, four blacksmiths, two surgeons, and two veterinary surgeons, and with two pack-horses carrying tools, etc., for destroying telegraphs and railways, received orders to march and cover 217 miles before daybreak on the third day; their passage over the Vistula to be opposed by a detachment of cavalry. The horses were at once shod behind, and spare shoes served out. They set out as ordered. The road was often hilly, the weather was very stormy, with snow, ice, and rain, and there was also a cutting wind. Along the Vistula a horse had to be led, and the mud was above the horses' fetlocks. The river Veper was crossed in a ferry-boat which carried only 14 horses at a time. The enemy met them 10 or 12 miles out from their destination, and retreated after some opposition. The Cossacks entered Warsaw on the morning of the third day, after a march of 80 miles without night quarters, having covered 210 miles in 72 hours, with most unfavorable conditions of road and weather. They were immediately on arrival, inspected by the General officer commanding at Warsaw, and marched past and attacked by sections. The strength of the sotnia (originally made up of nine files) still amounted to six or seven files per section."

An article in the Gaceta Universal (Madrid) draws attention to the important question of the use of alimentary biscuits for horses in war time, whereby the nutritive value of a large quantity of forage could be carried in much smaller compass and with considerably less weight. Experiments have been made in Russia with such artificial foods, and some years ago Dr. Penno Glaucow attained surprising success with his *bizochko forage* in Italy. Subsequently, alimentary biscuits have been made by M. Heckel, Professor of Botany in the Academy of Sciences of Marseilles, which, he declares, contain double the nutritive value of oats.

A curious fact is brought to light by Capt. Dea-Pitt's valuable record of "Long Distance Riding." It is that the men who were engaged in this service work seem to gain weight instead of losing it. The same, however, is the case with the men of the Royal Artillery detachment which made the march from Kamptee to Jubbulpore, whose weights were also taken. One or two men lost a pound or two, but the great majority gained, while one man actually increased 14 lbs. and another 7 1/2 lbs.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, in a recent letter regretting his inability to be present at a meeting of old soldiers, says:

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK, NOV. 4.

James Turner, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y.:
MY DEAR FRIEND: I regret that a previous engagement prevents my accepting your kind invitation to-night, but you may assure our friends that I honestly and truly wish the election of Col. Fred Grant, and of every good soldier who is now before the people for their suffrage. I shall always believe the men who fought for the Union, regardless of their present politics, should be intrusted with the administration of the affairs of this country. Your friend,
W. T. SHERMAN.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

EIGHTEEN young officers of the Russian Army have been sentenced to various terms of exile in Siberia, on charges of connection with a revolutionary plot to overthrow the Government.

A REVOLT occurred, Nov. 9, among some infantry recruits, at Buda Pesth, owing to the brutality of a drill sergeant. The men attacked the sergeant with their bayonets and seriously wounded him and also another officer who had come to the sergeant's assistance. The guard was summoned and the recruits were disarmed and placed under arrest.

We learn from Berlin that the German Government has resolved to introduce for use in the army a new, smaller bore repeating rifle, probably of eight millimetres, and that the repeaters now in use will be transferred to the reserves and the landwehr. The change is made necessary, it is said, because the French War Department has adopted a small bore rifle.

A CARLSRUHE journal states that the ramparts of the Rastadt fortress are at present being razed to the ground. Some of the outlying works, including lunettes 33 and 34, are also to be levelled. Otherwise, Rastadt, the kernel or principal defensive position in the Grand Duchy of Baden, will maintain its original character as a fortified city, but the centre besides of a vast entrenched camp.

THE North German Gazette, referring to the services rendered to Germany in Paris during the Franco-Prussian War in 1870 by the late Mr. E. B. Washburne, says that Germany will not forget Mr. Washburne, who at that time protected the Germans remaining in Paris. The paper eulogizes the courage and tact with which Mr. Washburne performed his task, and says that by his efforts the cordiality and close relations of the two race-related people were greatly enhanced. Mr. Washburne has secured grateful and honorable remembrance in German history.

I HAD never had the chance, says London *Figaro*, of closely examining a Field Marshal's baton until the other day. After handling one and appraising the value of the gold with which it is lavishly decorated, the crown and much of the ornamental part of the baton being of that precious metal, I can better understand what I had not before been able to make out, viz.: why it was that a British Field Marshal's baton costs upward of 50 guineas.

BELGIUM has determined to spend about \$12,000,000 on guns for new fortifications. Naturally the native gunmakers would like to get such a large order; but hitherto it appears to have been the custom of the Belgian ordnance authorities to get their supplies from Krupp. A very fierce controversy has, therefore, arisen in the papers, which has been complicated by statements that on this occasion French gunmakers will be asked to tender.

THE mobilization of the Russian reserves for drill purposes which has been completed, has, it appears, given every satisfaction. The commander of the military district of Moscow has addressed a telegram to the Minister of War, in which he describes the reserve troops as well-trained soldiers. The Moscow *Gazette* says that excellent results were obtained at the rifle practice, and adds that the mobilization of the reserves has proved so successful that the Russians can now say, like the French, "We are ready."

AN Odessa correspondent writes: There are at present no fewer than 2,000 soldiers in hospital in the Odessa District under treatment for ophthalmia. It has a less acute form. The greater part of these ophthalmic patients are never treated by a qualified practitioner, but are left entirely in the hands of ignorant regimental dispensers. There are no available statistics to show how many Russian soldiers are every year rendered permanently blind through aggravated ophthalmia and neglected treatment, but I have the authority of the first ophthalmic doctors in Russia for saying that the number is very large.

EXPERIMENTS with the view of the rapid entraining of troops at night time have been recently made at Konenbourg, in Austria. The light is created by electricity. The trials were satisfactory, and are to be repeated shortly at Vienna, with troop trains comprising sections of 300 vans for despatch at the same summons.

We are assured by a French paper that the sabre bayonet of the Lebel rifle is a real gem: "Quadrangular, pointed, of strong and flexible steel, it has all the appearance of a short fighting sword. The hilt is nickel. Our little chasseurs are quite proud to wear it. They look as if they thought that a good deal of business could be done with such a fork, (*fourchette*), and they are right."

REAR-ADMIRAL SCOTT, R. N., in a letter to the London *Morning Post*, presents some of the current arguments against the Zulu gun. He thinks that with a tube 60 feet long, which must be pointed chiefly by the helm, practice must necessarily be bad. That in any case high angle fire must be uncertain as against ships; the tube, the Admiral thinks, is very liable to injury from light quick-firing guns.

SOME important and interesting experiments were recently made at Lydd camp. Captain Hawkins, R. E., demonstrated the usefulness of a new and ingenious method of working electric search lights. The object was to work the search lights under the fire of the rifles and Gardner guns of an enemy. The engine and apparatus which worked the light were placed under a casemate about 200 yds. from where the light was actually seen. The light was so arranged as to be under cover, and to throw the rays on to a reflector on the top of a parapet by means of which the country all round was scoured under a shower of bullets fired at the reflector. The reflecting disc had a diameter of 26 inches, and it was found that, although it was struck by bullets several times, the damage to the reflector was practically nothing, the reflecting power being only diminished by the area of a bullet hole.

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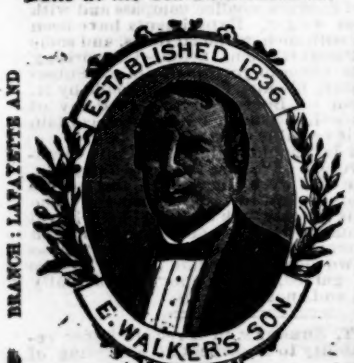
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THE Russian naval authorities are placing petroleum burning furnaces in the ironclad *Tchemme*, which is approaching completion at Sebastopol. The displacement of the *Tchemme* is upwards of 10,000 tons, and her armor 16in. thick.

THE whole of the Martini-Henry rifles and carbines, together with the swords and bayonets, in the possession of the regular regiments and battalions composing the 1st English Army Corps for active service, are to be examined at once by experts from the Royal Small Arms Factory at Birmingham.

A COMMITTEE is being assembled to report upon the present system of technical education among the officers of the British Army, and to make suggestions as to certain reforms in the present course of instruction, with a view to making the education of the young officer more practically complete.

We are told that every day a hundred men present themselves as candidates for admission into the London police force, more than there are recruits enlisted in any day throughout the United Kingdom.

THE French Army has adopted a new material for bed coverings, etc., which seems to possess the advantages of portability and warmth, as well as being waterproof without the numerous drawbacks which always attend India rubber and gutta percha fabrics.

THE revenue collected by the Suez Canal Company in September was \$890,000, as compared with \$847,410 in September, 1886, and \$916,415 in September, 1885. The aggregate revenue collected in the first nine months of this year was \$8,636,730, as compared with \$8,602,485 in the corresponding period of 1886, and \$9,404,390 in the corresponding period of 1885.

THE idea of placing a civilian at the head of the French War Department is gaining ground, and the papers discuss it as admissible and desirable.

AN English syndicate has proposed to the Canadian Government to construct a tunnel of eight miles, connecting Prince Edward's Island with the mainland. An annual subsidy of \$200,000 for fifty years is the price to be paid for this undertaking.

NOT only is the manufacture of Lebel rifles proceeding rapidly in France, but the troops are being rapidly armed with this weapon. In several districts one or more regiments are already supplied with it, and there are said to be enough in store for meeting the requirements of the Reserve also. Three thousand Lebel rifles arrived at Bar-le-due la one day, and the whole of the 6th Army Corps is said to have received its new armament.

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To the Officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

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The Headquarters of this Bureau are established in the "SUN BUILDING," Washington, D.C., under charge of Gen'l O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., (retired.) Mr. HENRY A. LYMAN, as Managing Agent, will attend to the details of the work, which will be conducted as a separate General Agency. Officers are invited to call at the Bureau and investigate the plans of the Company.

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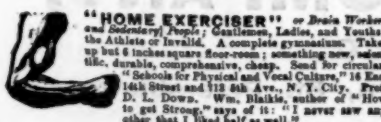
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The Army and Navy Gazette says: "The Sultan has been kept busy in reorganizing the Turkish Army, and the Krupp and repetition Mauser will soon replace the old artillery and small arms of his valiant soldiers, if the funds can be found for the German manufacturers. The Americans and ourselves have lost touch of Turkey. Setilgen Pasha, Von der Goltz, Hobe, Ristow, Kamphwener, are all Germans, and the arms for the new Army, which follows the German model, are made at Essen and Berlin."

A REMARKABLE ceremony took place at Wustrau, in North Germany, in September, in which the Hussars of the Imperial Guard rendered homage to the memory of Zieten, "the Great Hussar." Prince William, as colonel of the regiment, marched the men on foot and in full dress to the cemetery, where he delivered an address, giving the outline of Zieten's life and exploits, and holding him up as an example for every soldier to follow. After the address the regiment formed up and marched past before the tomb. Zieten, who died in Berlin, Jan. 26, 1856, in his 88th year, was the special favorite of Frederick, who regarded him as next to Seydlitz, his ablest general in the seven years' war. There is

also a monument to him in the Zieten platz in Berlin and one at Rheinsberg.

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MARRIED.

DITEZ-TYLER.—At Fort Bayard, N. M., November 9, Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM D. DITEZ, U. S. Army, to Miss ELLA TYLER, daughter of Lieut. W. W. Tyler, 13th U. S. Infantry.

LATTON-CRANSTON.—At Cohocton, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Brush, Rector of St. James Episcopal Church, of Bath, Mrs. SARAH M. LATTON, of Hammondsport, N. Y., to Lieut. J. R. CRANSTON, R. Q. M., 10th Inf. No Cards.

PRICE-HARGOUS.—At the Cathedral, New York City, November 9, Lieutenant DAVID PRICE, 1st U. S. Artillery, to Miss ALICE HARGOUS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Hargous.

RICHARD-BAILEY.—At Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 8, Assistant Surgeon CHARLES RICHARD, U. S. Army, and Miss LAURA K. BAILEY.

SANDS-MCCUE.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, FRANCIS

PRESTON BLAIR SANDS, son of the late Rear-Admiral Sands, to Miss MCCUE.

DIED.

BEALL.—At Richmond, Va., Nov. 10, Colonel LLOYD J. BEALL, formerly Captain 3d Dragoons and Major and Paymaster U. S. Army.

GAY.—At Greenpoint, N. Y., October 30, MARIA L. GAY, widow of Assistant Engineer Edward Gay, U. S. Navy.

McKNIGHT.—Suddenly, Nov. 3, at Buffalo, N. Y., JULIA E., daughter of the late James McKnight, and sister of the late Mrs. Gen. W. F. Barry.

OWEN.—At his residence, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Nov. 7, General JOSHUA T. OWEN, in his 67th year.

PREVOST.—At Philadelphia, Pa., November 5, General CHARLES M. PREVOST.

PRIOLEAU.—At Melrose, Florida, Oct. 18, PHILIP PRIOLEAU, Sr., in the 58th year of his age, father-in-law of Lieut. Jas. E. Eastman, 2d U. S. Artillery.

SAWTELLE.—At Englewood, New Jersey, on Thursday, Nov. 10, the Hon. CULLEN SAWTELLE, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral services from St. Paul's Church, Englewood, on Sunday, Nov. 13, at half-past 2 o'clock P. M.

THORNLEY.—At Charlottesville, Va., November 9, Medical Director JOHN THORNLEY, U. S. Navy, retired.

SMITH.—At Washington, D. C., November 8, Mrs. A. M. SMITH, widow of Captain F. A. Smith, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

TOWNE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., November 1, SARAH W., wife of Passed Assistant Engineer Nathan P. Towne, U. S. Navy.

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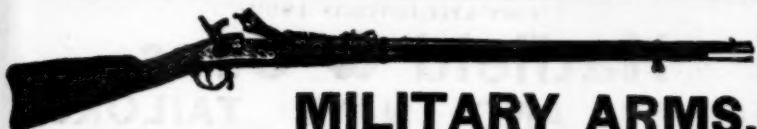
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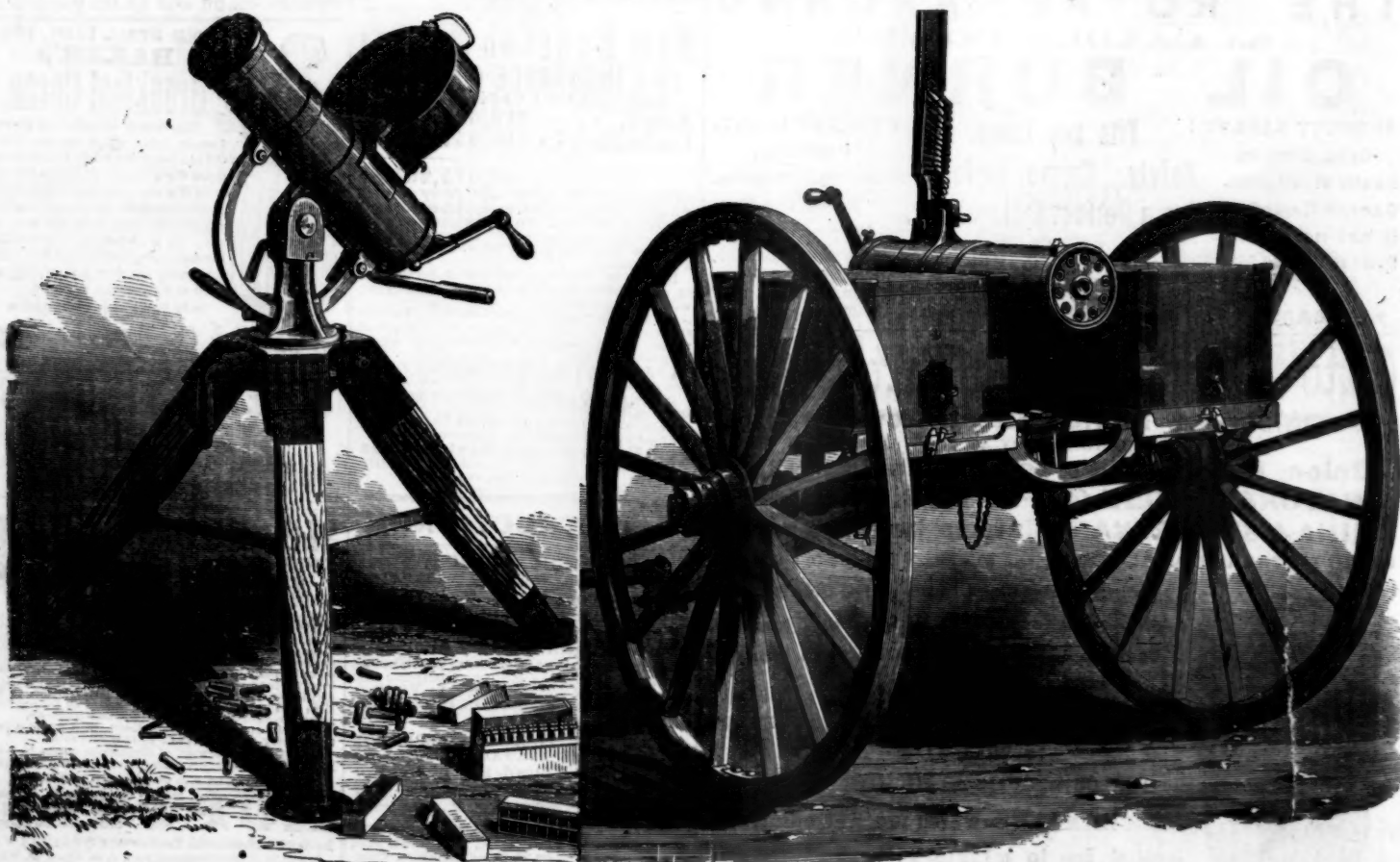
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